

भारत का राजपत्र

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सं. 27]

नई दिल्ली, जून 29—जुलाई 5, 2008, शनिवार/आषाढ 8—आषाढ 14, 1930

No. 27]

NEW DELHI, JUNE 29—JULY 5, 2008, SATURDAY/ASADHA 8—ASADHA 14, 1930

इस भाग में रिन पृष्ठ संख्या की जाती है जिससे कि यह पृष्ठक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
 Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
 PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सामिक्षिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं

**Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)**

कार्यिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेशाच मंत्रालय
(कार्यिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1600.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं प्रदूषण दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शासितों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण बूरो के अधियोजन अधिकारी श्री बृजेश कुमार सिंह को विचारण न्यायालयों में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना (के.अ.ब्यूरो) द्वारा संस्थित मामलों और किसी राज्य अथवा संघ शासित क्षेत्र में, जिस पर उक्त धारा के उपर्युक्त लागू होते हैं, विधि द्वारा स्थापित पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपील न्यायालयों में इन मामलों से उद्भूत अपीलों/पुनरीक्षणों अथवा अन्य विषयों का संचालन करते के लिए विशेष लोक अधियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/17/2008-एसीडी-II]

चंद्र प्रकाश, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSIONS**

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.Q. 1600.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (ii) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Brijesh Kumar Singh, Prosecuting

2339 GI/2008

(3317)

Officer of the Central Bureau of Investigation as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting cases instituted by the Delhi Special Police Establishment (CBI) in trial courts and appeals/revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in Revisional or Appellate Courts, established by law in any State or Union Territory to which provisions of the aforesaid section apply.

[No. 225/17/2008-AVD-II]
CHANDRA PRAKASH, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय
(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1601.—वैकारी विविधमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित वैकारी विविधमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शासितों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एवं द्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि वैकारी विविधमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपर्युक्त जिला सहकारी केन्द्रीय बैंक भर्यादित, सतना, मध्य प्रदेश पर 31 मार्च, 2009 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 01/01/2006-एसी]
संवेद कुमार, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(Department of Financial Services)**

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1601.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Satna, Madhya Pradesh for the period till 31st March, 2009.

[F. No. 01/01/2006-AC]

SARVESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1602.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध जिला सहकारी केन्द्रीय बैंक मर्यादित, जबलपुर, मध्य प्रदेश पर 31 मार्च, 2009 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होंगी।

[फा. सं. 01/01/2006-एसी]

सर्वेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1602.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh for the period till the 31st March, 2009.

[F. No. 01/01/2006-AC]

SARVESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1603.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध दि प्रकाशम जिला सहकारी केन्द्रीय बैंक लि., ओंगोल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश पर 31 मार्च, 2009 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 01/01/2006-एसी]

सर्वेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1603.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to The Prakasam Distt. Co-operative Central Bank Ltd, Ongole, Andhra Pradesh for the period till 31st March, 2009.

[F. No. 01/01/2006-AC]

SARVESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1604.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध जिला सहकारी केन्द्रीय बैंक मर्यादित, दमोह, मध्य प्रदेश पर 31 मार्च, 2009 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 01/01/2006-एसी]

सर्वेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1604.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Damoh, Madhya Pradesh for the period till 31st March, 2009.

[F. No. 01/01/2006-AC]

SARVESH KUMAR, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1605.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध जिला सहकारी केन्द्रीय बैंक मर्यादित, अंबिकापुर, छत्तीसगढ़ पर 31 मार्च, 2009 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 01/01/2006-एसी]

सर्वेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1605.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to Jila Sahakari Kendriya Bank Maryadit, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh for the period till 31st March, 2009.

[F. No. 01/01/2006-AC]

SARVESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1606.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध दि पुदुक्कोट्टई जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लि., पुदुक्कोट्टई, तमिलनाडु पर 31 मार्च, 2009 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होगे।

[फ. सं. 01/01/2006-एसी]

सर्वेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1606.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to the Pudukkottai Distt. Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu for the period till 31st March, 2009.

[F. No. 01/01/2006-AC]

SARVESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1607.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध दि रामानाथपुरम जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लि., रामानाथपुरम, तमिलनाडु पर 31 मार्च, 2009 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होगे।

[फ. सं. 01/01/2006-एसी]

सर्वेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1607.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to the Ramanathapuram Distt. Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ramanathapuram Tamil Nadu for the period till 31st March, 2009.

[F. No. 01/01/2006-AC]

SARVESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1608.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध दि मदुरौ जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लि., मदुरौ, तमिलनाडु पर 31 मार्च, 2009 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होगे।

[फ. सं. 01/01/2006-एसी]

सर्वेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1608.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to the Madurai Distt. Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Madurai, Tamil Nadu for the period till 31st March, 2009.

[F. No. 01/01/2006-AC]

SARVESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1609.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (सहकारी समितियों पर यथा लागू) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध दि नांदेड़ जिला केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक लि., नांदेड़, महाराष्ट्र पर 31 मार्च, 2009 तक की अवधि के लिए लागू नहीं होगे।

[फ. सं. 01/01/2006-एसी]

सर्वेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1609.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to the Nanded District Central Co-operative Bank Ltd, Nanded, Maharashtra for the period till 31st March, 2009.

[F. No. 01/01/2006-AC]

SARVESH KUMAR, Under Secy.

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1610.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एवं द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड़ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2006 से संगठन दि एनजी एंड रिसोर्सिज इन्स्टीट्यूट, नई दिल्ली निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में संलग्न 'अन्व संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, नामत:—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;
 - (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा इसके नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को जारी रखेगा;
 - (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा जिसमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से ऐसी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा।
 - (iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।
2. केंद्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस से लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :-
- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अलग लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
 - (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा

- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान एवं प्रयुक्त राशि का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्यकलाप करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्यकलाप को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ड.) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5 ग और 5ड़ के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 74/2008/फा. सं. 203/41/2008-आ क.नि. II]

सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

(Department of Revenue)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1610.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization the Energy and Resources Institute, New Delhi has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-2006 in the category of 'Other Institution', partly engaged in research activities, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139 of the said Act;
- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

- (a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or

- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section(1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 74/2008/F.No.203/41/2008-ITA-II]
SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1611.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केंद्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड. के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ दिनांक 1-4-2002 से संगठन जलसाकौ ट्रास्प्रिट्स एंड रिसर्च सेन्टर, मुम्बई को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में संलग्न 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, नामतः :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा इसके नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को जारी रखेगा;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए इसके द्वारा प्राप्त राशि के संबंध में अलग खाता बही रखेगा जिसमें अनुसंधान करने के लिए प्रयुक्त राशि दर्शाई गई हो, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण से यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से ऐसी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट भाग्य में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- (iv) अनुमोदित संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपयुक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केंद्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :—

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अलग लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान एवं प्रयुक्त राशि का असत्ता विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्यकलाप करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्यकलाप को जायज़-नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा

- (ड.) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5 ग और 5ड. के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के उपबंधों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 75/2008/फा. सं. 203/37/2004-आ क.नि. II]
सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1611.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Jaslok Hospital and Research Centre, Mumbai has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-2002 in the category of 'Other Institution', partly engaged in research activities, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
 - (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
 - (iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139 of the said Act;
 - (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.
2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—
- (a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
 - (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
 - (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
 - (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
 - (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 75/2008/F.No.203/37/2004-ITA-II]
SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
(दूरसंचार विभाग)
(राजभाषा अनुभाग)
नई दिल्ली, 25 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1612.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 (वथा संशोधित 1987) के नियम 10(4) के अनुसरण में संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय, दूरसंचार विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालय को, जिसमें 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है।

सेंटर फॉर डेवलपमेंट ऑफ टेलीमैटिक्स,
सी-डॉड कैम्पस इलैक्ट्रॉनिक सिटी, फेस-1,
हौसूर रोड, बंगलर-560100

[सं. ई.11016/1/2007-रा.भा.(पार्ट-1)]
सुधा श्रोत्रिय, संयुक्त सचिव (प्रशासन)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(Department of Telecommunications)
(D.L. Section)

New Delhi, the 25th June, 2008

S.O. 1612.—In pursuance of rule 10(4) of the Official Language (Use for official purposes of the Union), rules, 1976 (as amended-1987), the Central Government hereby notifies the following Office under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Department of Telecommunications where more than 80% of staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

Centre for Development of Telematics,
C-DOT Campus, Electronic City, Phase-1,
Hausur Road, Bangalore-560100

[No. E-11016/1/2007-O.L. (Part-I)]
SUDHA SHROTRIA, Jt. Secy. (Admn.)
(डाक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1613.—राजभाषा नियम (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग), 1976 के नियम-10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार, डाक विभाग के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों (युप 'घ' कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर) ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

क्रम सं.	डाकघर का नाम	पिन कोड
1.	अर्नीया उप डाकघर	181131
2.	अखनूर मुख्य डाकघर	181201
3.	बकरी नगर उप डाकघर	180001
4.	बनालाब उप डाकघर	181123
5.	बड़ी-ब्राह्मणा उप डाकघर	181133
6.	गुरु नानक नगर उप डाकघर	180012
7.	जमू मार्किट उप डाकघर	180001

क्रम सं.	डाकघर का नाम	पिन कोड
8.	जानीपुर उप डाकघर	180007
9.	मुटठी उप डाकघर	181205
10.	न्यू फ्लॉट मार्किट	180012
11.	मीरा साहिब उप डाकघर	181101
12.	पलौडा उप डाकघर	181121
13.	पुरमण्डल उप डाकघर	181145
14.	पलांवाला उप डाकघर	181204
15.	पक्का डंगा अखनूर उप डाकघर	181201
16.	पीरमिट्टा उप डाकघर	180001
17.	रेलवे स्टेशन उप डाकघर	180012
18.	रिहाड़ी मुख्य डाकघर	180001
19.	रूपनगर उप डाकघर	180013
20.	शक्ति नगर उप डाकघर	180001
21.	विजयपुर उप डाकघर	184120

[सं. 11017-1/2007-रा.भा.]
के. पी. सेठी, उप महानिदेशक (एम. एम. एवं रा. भा.)

(Department of Posts)

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2008

S.O. 1613.—In pursuance of rule 10 (4) of the Official Language (use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following Subordinate Offices of the Department of Posts where 80 percent staff has acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :-

Sl No.	Name of Post Office	Pin Code
1.	Arnia SO	181131
2.	Akhnoor HO	181201
3.	Bakshi Nagar SO	180001
4.	Bantalab SO	181123
5.	Badi Brahmana SO	181133
6.	Guru Nanak Nagar SO	180012
7.	Jammu Market SO	180001
8.	Johnypur SO	180007
9.	Muthi	181205
10.	New Fruit Market SO	180012
11.	Meera Sahib SO	181101
12.	Paloda SO	181121
13.	Purmadal SO	181145
14.	Palanwala SO	181204
15.	Pakka Danga Akhnoor SO	181201
16.	Peer Mitha SO	180001
17.	Railway Station SO	180012
18.	Rihadi HO	180001
19.	Roopnagar SO	180013
20.	Shakti Nagar SO	180001
21.	Vijaypur SO	184120

[No. 11017-1/2007-OL]
K. P. SETHI, Dy., Director General (M.M. & O.L.)

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1614.—राजभाषा नियम (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग), 1976 के नियम-10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार, डाक विभाग के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को जिसके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों (युप 'घ' कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर) ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

क्रम सं.	डाकघर का नाम	पिन कोड
1.	धर्मशाला मुख्य डाकघर	176215
2.	भडवार उप डाकघर	176200
3.	डमटाल उप डाकघर	176403
4.	दरग उप डाकघर	176060
5.	धर्मशाला कैन्ट उप डाकघर	176216
6.	गगथ उप डाकघर	176204
7.	हारचकिया उप डाकघर	176210
8.	बोर्ड आफ स्कूल एजुकेशन उप डाकघर	176213
9.	खनियारा उप डाकघर	176218
10.	कोटला उप डाकघर	176205
11.	कोतवाली बाजार धर्मशाला उप डाकघर	176215
12.	लदौड़ी उप डाकघर	176203
13.	मैकल्सोडगंज उप डाकघर	176219
14.	न्याजपुर उप डाकघर	176202
15.	परौर उप डाकघर	176064
16.	रझू उप डाकघर	176065
17.	रे उप डाकघर	176058
18.	शाहपुर उप डाकघर	176206
19.	तिलोकपुर उप डाकघर	176225
20.	पालमपुर मुख्य डाकघर	176061
21.	आलमपुर उप डाकघर	176082
22.	बैजनाथ उप डाकघर	176125
23.	बीड़ उप डाकघर	176077
24.	चौबीन उप डाकघर	176128
25.	डरोठ उप डाकघर	176092
26.	धीरा उप डाकघर	176101
27.	झूहक उप डाकघर	176075
28.	जैसिहपुर उप डाकघर	176095
29.	लाहौर उप डाकघर	176098
30.	लम्बागांव उप डाकघर	176096
31.	मलकेहड़ उप डाकघर	176093
32.	मारणड़ उप डाकघर	176102
33.	नौरा उप डाकघर	176084
34.	पाहड़ा उप डाकघर	176087
35.	पंचलखी उप डाकघर	176103
36.	सुलह उप डाकघर	176085
37.	थुरल उप डाकघर	176107
38.	निरीक्षक डाकघर धर्मशाला	176215

[सं. 11017-1/2007-रा. भा.]
के. पी. सेठी, उप महानियोजक (एम. एम. एम. रा. भा.)

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2008

S.O. 1614.—In pursuance of rule 10 (4) of the Official Language (use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following Subordinate Offices of the Department of Posts where 80 percent staff has acquired the working knowledge of Hindi:—

Sl No.	Name of Post Office	Pin Code
1.	Dharamsala HO	176215
2.	Bhadwar SO	176200
3.	Damtal SO	176403
4.	Darang SO	176060
5.	Dharamsala Cantt. SO	176216
6.	Gangath SO	176204
7.	Harchakian SO	176210
8.	HPBOSE SO	176213
9.	Khaniara SO	176218
10.	Kolta SO	176205
11.	Kotwali Bazar SO	176215
12.	Ladori SO	176203
13.	Mcleodganj SO	176219
14.	Niazpur SO	176202
15.	Paraur SO	176064
16.	Rajhoon SO	176065
17.	Rey SO	176058
18.	Shahpur SO	176206
19.	Tilokpur SO	176225
20.	Palampur SO	176061
21.	Alampur SO	196082
22.	Bajnath SO	176125
23.	Bir SO	176077
24.	Chobin SO	176128
25.	Daroh SO	176092
26.	Dheera SO	176101
27.	Duhak SO	176075
28.	Jaisinghpur SO	176095
29.	Lahru SO	176098
30.	Lambagaon SO	176096
31.	Malikher SO	176093
32.	Maranda SO	176102
33.	Naura SO	176084
34.	Pahra SO	176087
35.	Panchrukhi SO	176103
36.	Sullah SO	176085
37.	Thural SO	176107
38.	Inspector Post Offices Dharamsala	176215

[No. 11017-1/2007-OL]

K. P. SETHY, Dy., Director General (M.M. & O.L.)

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 26 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1615.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 31 मई, 2007 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के अनुक्रम में और चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियमावली, 1983 के नियम 7 और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र

अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्र सरकार तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए या अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, केंद्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के हैदराबाद सलाहकार पैनल के सदस्यों के रूप में निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करती है :

1. श्री बनकायला मारुति प्रसाद
2. श्री डॉ. वी. वी. के. रेड्डी
3. श्री कंदुला नागराजू
4. श्री राजना गंगा राजू
5. श्री भी. करुणाकर

[फा. सं. 809/1/2007-एफ (सी)]
संगीता सिंह, निदेशक (फिल्म)

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING**

New Delhi, the 26th June, 2008

S.O. 1615.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 31st May, 2007 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Hyderabad Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

1. Shri Vankayala Maruti Prasad
2. Shri DVVK Reddy
3. Shri Kandula Nagaraju
4. Shri Rajana Ganga Raju
5. Shri V. Karunakar

[F. No. 809/1/2007-F(C)]
SANDEEPTA SINGH, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 24 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1616.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 29 मार्च, 2007 की समस्यक अधिसूचना के अनुक्रम में और चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियमावली, 1983 के नियम 7 और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्र सरकार तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए या अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, केंद्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के चेन्नई सलाहकार पैनल के सदस्यों के रूप में निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करती है :

1. श्री एस. शनमुगासुन्दरम्
2. श्री एस. राजमोहन
3. श्री एस. शंकरबेल
4. श्री एन. प्रभाकर

[फा. सं. 809/2/2007-एफ (सी)]
संगीता सिंह, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 24th June, 2008

S.O. 1616.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 29th March, 2007 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of

Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Chennai Advisory Panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

1. Shri S. Shanmugasundaram
2. Shri S. Rajmohan
3. Shri S. Shankarvel
4. Shri N. Prabhakar

[F. No. 809/2/2007-F(C)]

SANGEETA SINGH, Director (Films)

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

(दंत शिक्षा अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1617.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय अहमदाबाद द्वारा प्रदत्त दंत चिकित्सा अर्हत को मान्यता प्रदान करने के संबंध में क्रम संख्या 19 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :-

"III. अहमदाबाद दंत चिकित्सा कालेज

अहमदाबाद

बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

(यदि यह 10-08-2007 को

अथवा इसके उपरान्त प्रदान

की गई हो)

वी.डी.एस., गुजरात

विश्वविद्यालय अहमदाबाद

गुजरात"

[सं. वी. 12017/17/2003-डी ई]

राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

(Dental Education Section)

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S.O. 1617.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. Under the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 19, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of Dental qualification awarded by Gujarat University, Ahmedabad,

के लिए संक्षेपण' (स्तंभ (3) में) शीर्षक के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

2	3
"बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसन एंड बैचलर आफ सर्जरी"	एम.बी.बी.एस. (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह डा. एम.जी.आर. चिकित्सा विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई, तमिलनाडु द्वारा मीनाक्षी मेडिकल कालेज, अस्पताल एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, कांचीपुरम, तमिलनाडु में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में फरवरी, 2008 से प्रदान की गई हो।

[सं. यू. 12012/99/2002-एम.इ.(पी-II)]

एन. बारिक, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S.O. 1620.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said First Schedule against "Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu" under the heading 'Recognized Medical Qualification' [in column (2)] and under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [in column (3)], the following shall be inserted namely :—

2	3
Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.B.S. (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu after February 2008 in respect of students trained at Meenakshi Medical College, Hospital & Research Institute, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu)

[No. U-12012/99/2002-ME(P-II)]

N. BARIK, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1621.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (4) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-III में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-III में क्रम संख्या 94 के बाद स्तम्भ 1, 2 और 3 की

वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

1	2	3
95. ग्लैशगो यूनिवर्सिटी, यू.के.	भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा प्रदत्त ^{सामुदायिक दंत} चिकित्सा) के समतुल्य मास्टर आफ पब्लिक हेल्थ डॉटिस्ट्री डिग्री (यदि यह 1990 से पहले प्रदान की गई हो)	एम. पी. एच, ग्लैशगो यूनिवर्सिटी, यू.के.

[सं. वी. 12018/20/2001-डी ई]

राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th June, 2008

S.O. 1621.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) sub-section (4) of section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), and after consultation with the Dental Council of India, Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in Part-III of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. Under the existing entries of columns 1, 2 & 3 after serial No. 94, in Part-III of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) the following entries shall be added namely :—

1	2	3
95. Glasgow University, UK.	Master of Public Health Dentistry Degree equivalent to MDS (Community Dentistry) awarded by Indian Universities. (if granted only before 1990)	MPH Glasgow University, U.K.

[No. V-12018/20/2001-DE]

RAJ SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1622.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में भारत इंस्टीट्यूट आफ हायर एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च, सम विश्वविद्यालय चेन्नई, द्वारा प्रदत्त दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों को मान्यता देने के संबंध में क्रम संख्या 64 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत श्री बालाजी डॉटल कालेज एंड हास्पिटल, चेन्नई के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

1	2	3
"(i) बैचलर आफ डॉटल सर्जरी (यदि 'यह 04-04-2007 को अथवा इसके उपरान्त प्रदान की गई हो)	बी.डी.एस., भारत इंस्टीट्यूट आफ हायर एजुकेशन एंड रिसर्च, सम विश्वविद्यालय चेन्नई",	

[सं. वी. 12018/1/2008-डी ई]

राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th June, 2008

S.O. 1622.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 64, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of Dental Degrees awarded by Bharat Institute of Higher Education & Research, Deemed University, Chennai, the following entries in respect of Sree Balaji Dental College & Hospital, Chennai shall be inserted thereunder :—

(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (When granted on or after 04-04-2007) BDS, Bharat Institute of Higher Education & Research, Deemed University, Chennai.”

[F. No. V-12018/1/2008-DE]

RAJ SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 जून, 2008

क.आ. 1623.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में “कालीकट विश्वविद्यालय” और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाद “कोचीन विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, केरल” जोड़ा जाएगा और “कोचीन विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, केरल” के साथे “मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” (इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (2) के रूप में उल्लिखित) शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत तथा शीर्षक ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ (इसके पश्चात् स्तंभ (3) के रूप में उल्लिखित) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

“बैचलर आफ मेडिसन एम.बी.बी.एस.
एंड बैचलर आफ सर्जरी” (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह कोचीन विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, केरल द्वारा को-आपरेटिव मेडिकल कालेज, कोचिं, केरल में प्रशिक्षित छात्रों के संबंध में वर्ष, 2005 से प्रदान की गई हो।”

[सं. यू. 12012/5/2000-एमई.(नीति-II)]
एन. बारिक, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th June, 2008

S.O. 1623.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the first Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said First Schedule after “Calicut University” and entries thereto “Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kerala” shall be added and against “Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kerala” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], and under the heading ‘abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column(3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.B.S. (This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Cochin University of Science & Technology, Kerala with the effect from the year 2005 in respect of students trained at Co-operative Medical College, Kochi, Kerala)
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[No. U. 12012/5/2000-ME-(Part-II)]

N. BARIK, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2008

क.आ. 1624.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 70 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के बाद निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या और प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

“71. द वेस्ट बंगाल	1. डा. आर. अहमद डेंटल	बी.डी.एस., वेस्ट यूनिवर्सिटी आफ हेल्थ कालेज एंड हासिप्टल, कोलकाता बंगाल यूनिवर्सिटी, साइंसेज, कोलकाता (i) बैचलर आफ डेंटल सर्जरी आफ हेल्थ साइंसेज, (पश्चिम बंगाल) (यदि यह 11-8-2007 को या कोलकाता) इसके पश्चात प्रदान की गई हो)
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[सं. ची. 12017/65/2005-डी.ई.]

राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2008

S.O. 1624.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part -I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In part -I of the Schedule after serial No. 70, and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

“71. The West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata (West Bengal)	I. Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College & Hospital, Kolkata (i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (If granted on or after 11-8-2007)	BDS, The West Bengal University of Health Sciences, Kolkata”
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[F. No. V. 12017/65/2005-DE]

RAJ SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1625.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतदद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में महाराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी आफ हैल्थ साइंसेज, नासिक के संबंध में क्रम संख्या 60 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :

“XXI. महात्मा गांधी मिशन डेंटल कालेज एंड हास्पिटल, नवी मुंबई बी.डी.एस., महाराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी आफ हैल्थ साइंसेज, नासिक”
यह 19-06-2007 को अथवा
इसके उपरान्त प्रदान की गई हो)

[सं. वी.11017/16/2000-डी.ई.]

राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 1625.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part -I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 60, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948 pertaining to Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik, the following entries shall be inserted, therewith :—

“XXI. Mahatma Gandhi Mission's Dental College & Hospital, Navi Mumbai
(i) Bachelor granted on or after 19-06-2007) BDS, Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nasik.”

[No. V.12017/16/2000-DE]
RAJ SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1626.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतदद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में राजीव गांधी यूनिवर्सिटी आफ हैल्थ साइंसेज, बंगलौर द्वारा प्रदत्त दंत चिकित्सा अहता को मान्यता देने के संबंध में

क्रम संख्या 49 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

“XXXVII. विदेही इंस्टीट्यूट आफ

डेंटल साइंसेज एंड रिसर्च सेंटर,
बंगलौर

बैचलर आफ डेंटल सर्जरी (यदि यह 28-8-2007 आफ हैल्थ साइंसेज, को अथवा इसके उपरान्त (आर जी यू ओ एच प्रदान की गई हो) एस) बंगलौर”

[सं. वी.12017/61/2002-डी.ई.]
राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 1626.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part -I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. Under the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 49, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), pertaining to recognition of Dental qualification awarded by Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore the following entries shall be inserted, thereunder:—

“XXXVII. Vydehi Institute of Dental Sciences & Research Centre, Bangalore

Bachelor of Dental Surgery (when granted on or after 28-8-2007)	BDS, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, (RGUHS).”
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[F. No. V. 12017/61/2002-DE]

RAJ SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1627.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (4) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतदद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-III में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-III में क्रम संख्या 93 के बाद स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

“94. अशाई यूनिवर्सिटी, स्कूल आफ डेंटिस्ट्री, जापान	ओरल एवं मैक्सिलोफेशियल सर्जरी में अतिरिक्त अर्हता के रूप में पी एच डी डिग्री (यदि यह शैक्षणिक वर्ष 1991 से प्रदान की गई हो)	पी एच डी (ओरल सर्जरी) यूनिवर्सिटी, स्कूल आफ डेंटिस्ट्री, जापान
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[सं. वी. 12018/4/2006-डी.ई.]

राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 1627.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (6) sub-section (4) of the Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), and after consultation with the Dental council of India, Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments in Part -III of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. Under the existing entries of column 1, 2 & 3 after Serial No. 93, in part-III of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) the following entries shall be added, namely :—

94. Ashai University, School of Dentistry, Japan	Ph. D degree in Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery as an additional qualification (If granted from the academic year 1991)	Ph. D (Oral Surgery) Ashai University School of Dentistry Japan
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[No. V.12018/4/2006-DE]

RAJ SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1628.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में एन टी आर यूनिवर्सिटी आफ हैल्थ साइंसेज, विजयवाड़ा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के संबंध में क्रम संख्या 50 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

"XII. पणिणिया महाविद्यालय

इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डेंटल साइंसेज एंड रिसर्च सेंटर, हैदराबाद बैचलर आफ डेंटल (यदि यह 14-11-2007 को अथवा इसके उपरान्त प्रदान की गई हो)	बी.डी.एस, एन टी आर यूनिवर्सिटी आफ हैल्थ साइंसेज, सर्जरी विजयवाड़ा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश
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[सं. वी.12017/30/2003-डी.ई.]

राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th June, 2008

S.O. 1628.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part -I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. Under the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 50, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act,

1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to N.T.R. University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, the following entries shall be inserted, thereunder:—

"XII. Panineeya Mahavidyalay

Institute of Dental Sciences & Research Centre, Hyderabad	BDS, N.T.R. University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, A.P."
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[No. V.12017/30/2003-DE]

RAJ SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1629.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में पदमश्री डा. डी. वाई पाटिल सम विश्वविद्यालय, नवी मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा प्रदत्त डिग्री को मान्यता देने के संबंध में क्रम संख्या 66 के सामने स्तम्भ 2 और 3 की वर्तमान प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां रखी जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

(i). बैचलर आफ डेंटल सर्जरी (यदि यह 7-6-2007 अथवा इसके उपरान्त प्रदान की गई हो)	बी.डी.एस, पदमश्री डा. डी वाई पाटिल सम विश्वविद्यालय, नवी मुंबई महाराष्ट्र”
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[सं. वी.12017/21/99-डी.ई.]

राज सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1629.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part -I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 66, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentist Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of Degree awarded by Padmashree Dr. D. Y. Patil Deemed University, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra, the following entries in respect of DR. D. Y. Patil Dental College & Hospital, Navi Mumbai shall be inserted, thereunder:—

(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (when granted on or after 7-6-2007)	BDS, Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Deemed University, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra.”
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[F. No. V.12017/2/99-DE]

RAJ SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1630.—केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 19 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने तथा संवैधित चिकित्सीय संस्थाओं को दिए गए नोटिसों पर उनके द्वारा दिए गए अध्यावेदनों पर विचार करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में मणिपाल विश्वविद्यालय (पूर्व में मणिपाल उच्चतर शिक्षा अकादमी के रूप में ज्ञात) (सम विश्वविद्यालय), मणिपाल, कर्नाटक के सामने 'मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता' [स्तम्भ (2) में] शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत और "पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण" [स्तम्भ (3) में] शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अंतः स्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन एंड एम.बी.बी.एस,

बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी

यह एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह मणिपाल विश्वविद्यालय (पूर्व में मणिपाल उच्च शिक्षा अकादमी के रूप में (सम विश्वविद्यालय) मणिपाल, कर्नाटक द्वारा कस्टरबा मेडिकल कालेज, मणिपाल, कर्नाटक एंव कस्टरबा मेडिकल कालेज, मंगलोर, कर्नाटक में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे छात्रों के संबंध में 2008 में या उससे पूर्व प्रदान की गई हो

[सं. यू.12012/379/2006-एम.ई.(नीति II)]

एन. बारिक, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th June, 2008

S.O. 1630.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of the Section 19 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government after consulting the Medical Council of India and considering the representations made by the concerned medical institutions on the notices served upon them, hereby makes the following further amendments in First Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In the said First Schedule against "Manipal University (Formerly known as Manipal Academy of Higher Education) (Deemed University), Manipal Karnataka under the heading 'Recognized Medical Qualification' [in column (2)] and under the heading 'Abbreviation for Registration' [in column (3)], the following shall be inserted namely :—

Bachelor of Medicine
and Bachelor of
Surgery

M.B.B.S.

This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Manipal University (Formerly known as Manipal Academy of Higher Education) (Deemed University) Manipal, Karnataka when granted in or before the year 2008 in respect of students trained at Kasturba

Medical College, Manipal,
Karnataka and Kasturba Medical
College, Mangalore, Karnataka.

[No. U. 12012/379/2006-ME(P-II)]
N. BARIK, Under Secy.

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय

(एएआई अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1631.—भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1994 (1994 की संख्या 55) की धारा 3 में निहित शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार श्रीमती विलासिनी रामचन्द्रन, अपर सचिव एवं वित्त सलाहकार, नागर विमानन मंत्रालय को तत्काल प्रभाव से भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण बोर्ड में श्री रघु मेनन के स्थान पर अंशकालिक सदस्य नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. ए. वी. 24015/005/94-वीबी]

ओमानन्द, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

(AAI Section)

New Delhi, the 11th June, 2008

S.O. 1631.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 (No. 55 of 1994), the Central Government hereby appoints Smt. Vilasini Ramachandran, Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser in the Ministry of Civil Aviation as part-time Member on the Board of Airports Authority of India vice Shri Raghu Menon with immediate effect.

[No. AV.24015/005/94-VB]

OMANAND, Under Secy.

युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1632.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में, युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय के स्वायत्तशासी कार्यालय भारतीय खेल प्राधिकरण के बैंगलुरु स्थित खेल प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, जिसके 80 % से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिंदी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है।

[मि. सं. 11011/2/2008-हि.ए.]

शैलेश, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS

New Delhi, the 19th June, 2008

S.O. 1632.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purpose of the Union) Rule 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies Sports Authority of India-Sports Training Centre, Bangalore an autonomous office of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, whereof more than 80% staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[F. No. E-11011/2/2008-H.U.]

SAILESH, Jt. Secy.

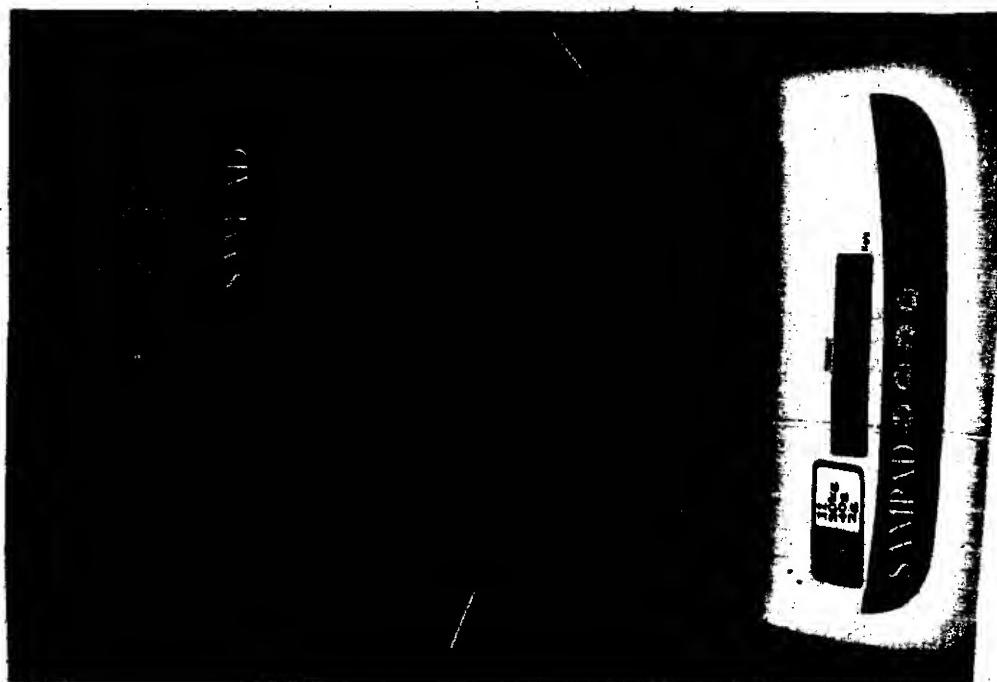
उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सावर्जनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1633.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सम्पद स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., 6/6, एन एस दास रोड, कोलकाता-700009, प. बंगाल द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “एस एस टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपरकण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सम्पद” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/171 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (66)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

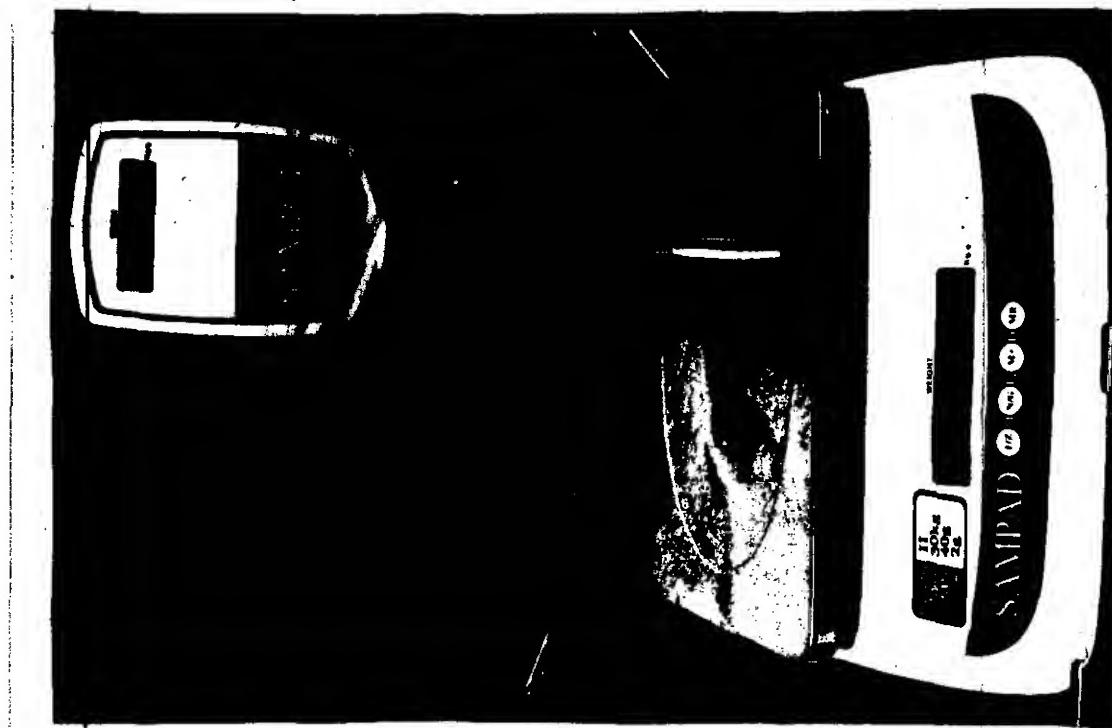
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S.O. 1633.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "SST" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SAMPAD" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sampad Scales & Systems Pvt. Ltd., 6/6, N. C. Das Road, Kolkata-700 009, West Bengal and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/171.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg, and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 100mg. or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

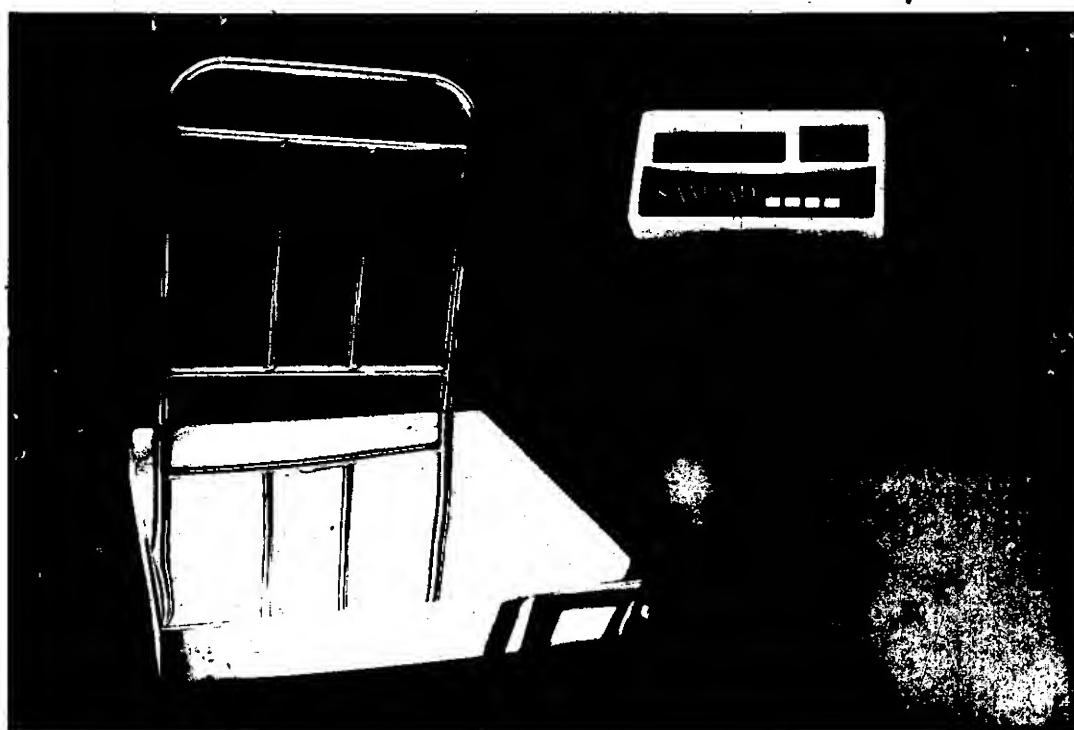
[F. No. WM-21 (66)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1634.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सम्पद स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., 6/6, एन एस दास रोड, कोलकाता-700009, प. बंगाल द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस एस पी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपरकण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सम्पद" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/172 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिन्नी से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

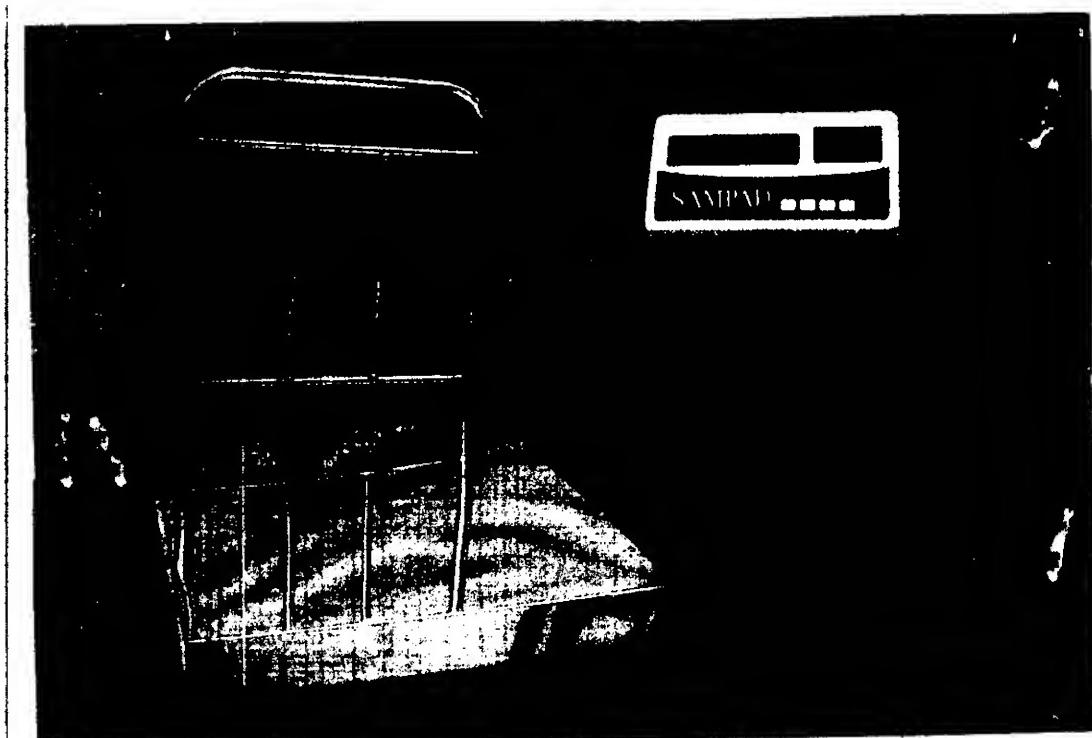
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(66)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S.O. 1634.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SST" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SAMPAD" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sampad Scales & Systems Pvt. Ltd., 6/6, N. C. Das Road, Kolkata-700 009, West Bengal and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/172.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 500kg, and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 100g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g. or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , *k* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (66)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1635.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुहृत हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सम्पद स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., 6/6, एन एस दास रोड, कोलकाता-700009, प. बंगाल द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता र्ग-III) वाले “एस एफ ई डबल्यू” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सम्पद” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त घोड़ल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/173 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वेब्रिज प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम धमता 30 टन. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तलात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉरिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

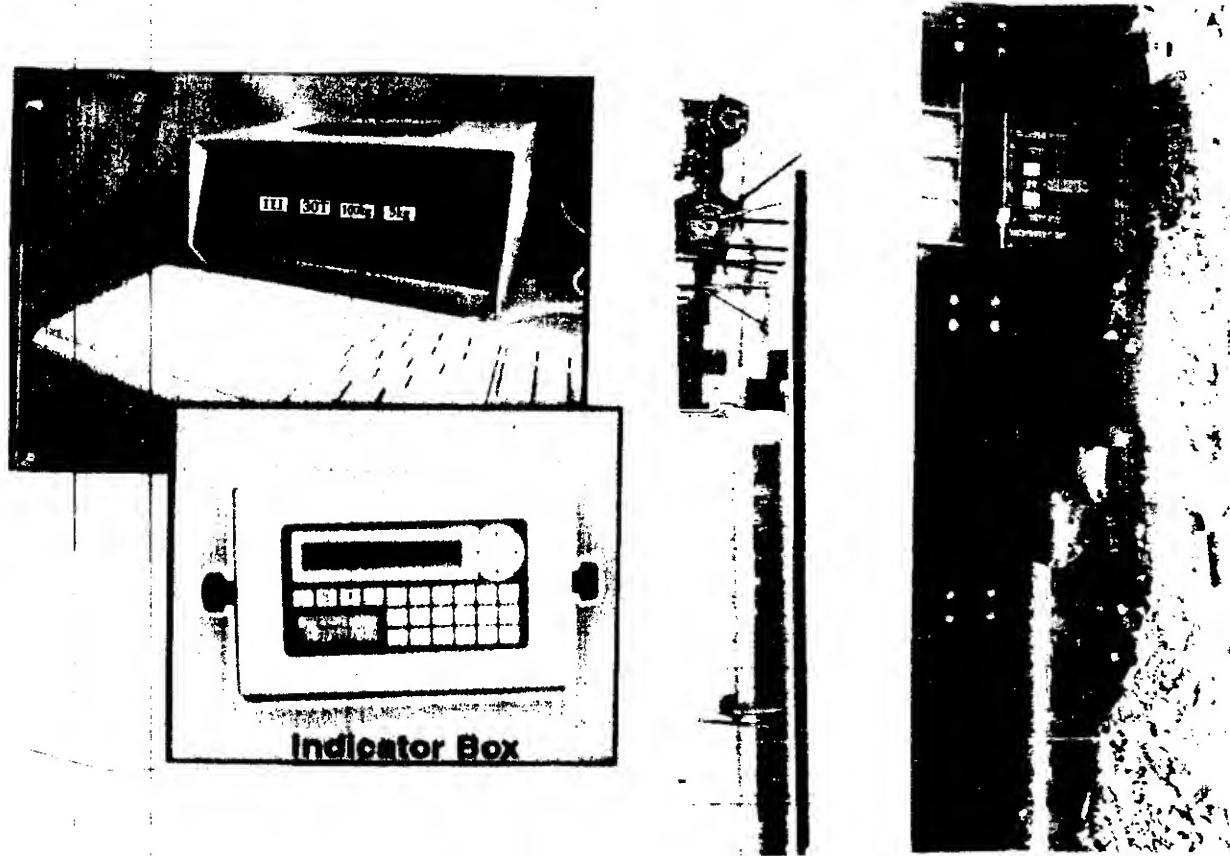
और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 , 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(66)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S.O. 1635.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (weigh bridge type) with digital indication of "SFEW" series belonging medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SAMPAD" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sampad Scales & Systems Pvt. Ltd., 6/6, N. C. Das Road, Kolkata-700 009, West Bengal and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/173.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne, and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

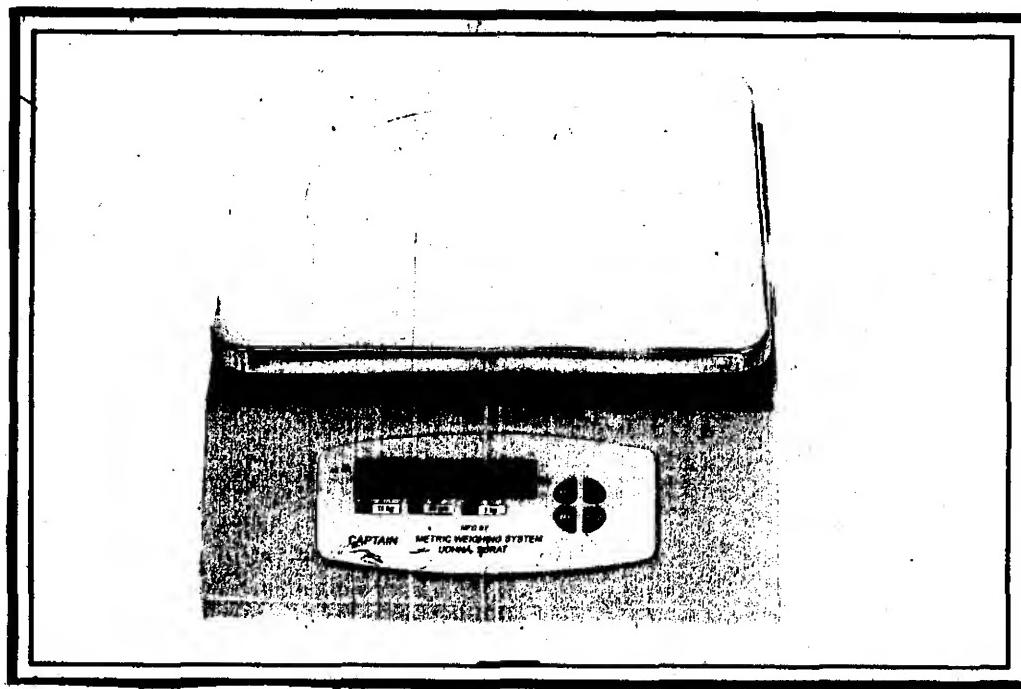
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5g. or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (66)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1636.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मिट्रिक वेइंग सिस्टम, हरिनगर-2, स्वामी नारायण मंदिर के सामने, उधना, सूरत, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता-वर्ग-II) वाले “एस टी-5” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “कैप्टन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है), और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/133 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनामक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग स्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यालान के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा.की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 , 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

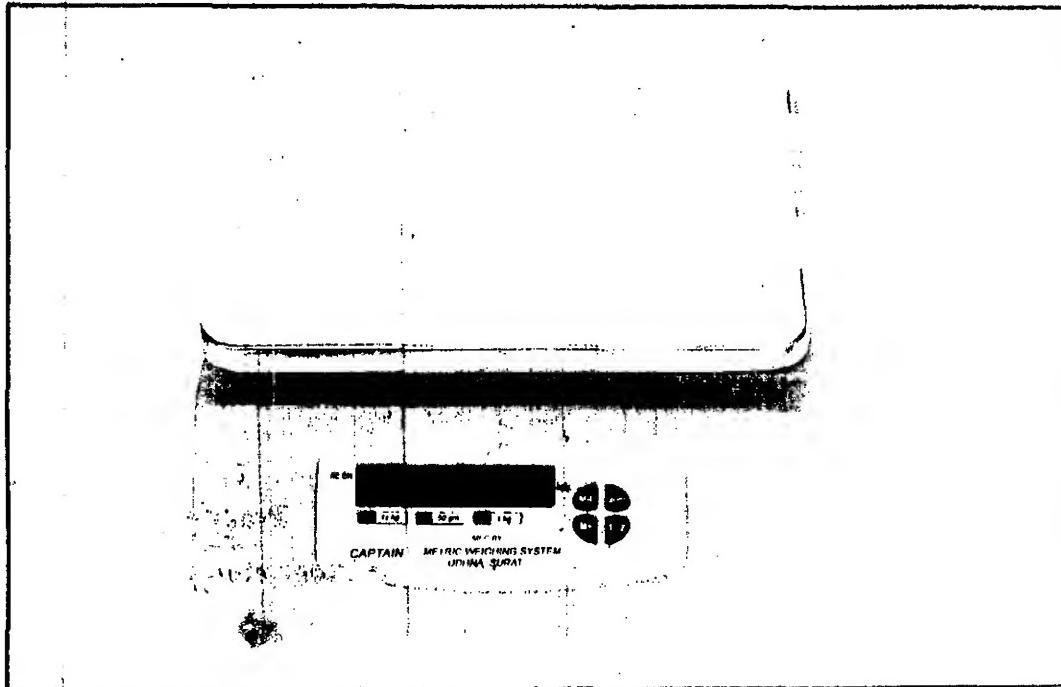
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(61)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S.O. 1636.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of "ST-5" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "CAPTAIN" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Metric Weighing System, Harinagar-2, Front Side of Swaminarayan Mandir, Udhna, Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/133.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 11kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 Kg. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

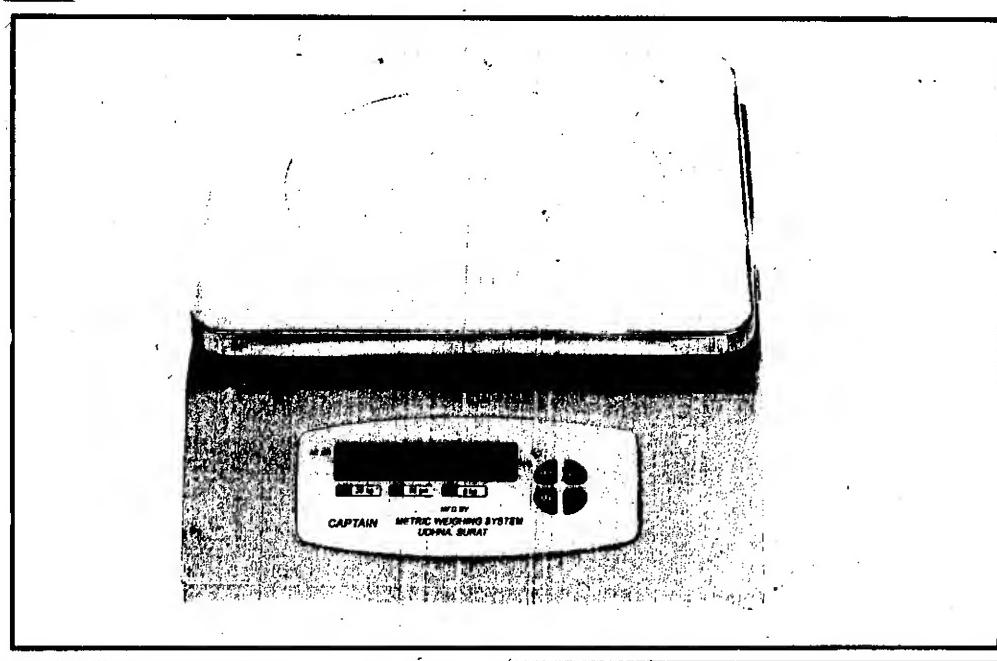
[F. No. WM-21 (61)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1637.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मिट्रिक वेइंग सिस्टम, हरिनगर-2, स्वामी नारायण मंदिर के सामने, उधना, सूरत, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 111) वाले “एस टी-10” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “कैप्टन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/134 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

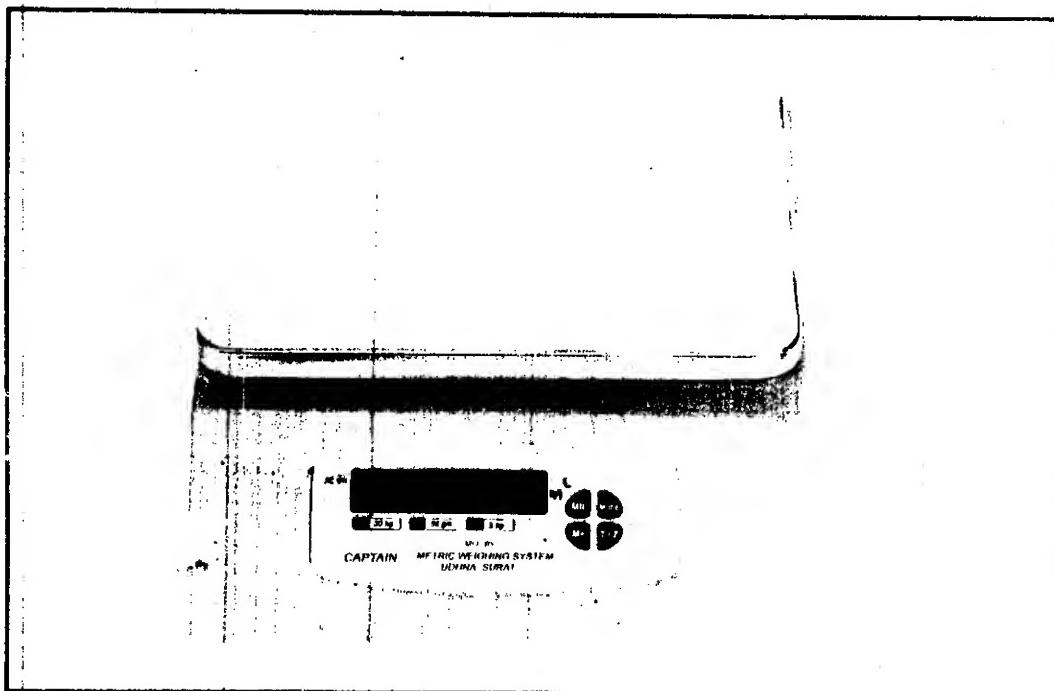
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21(61)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S.O. 1637.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "ST-10" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "CAPTAIN" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Metric Weighing System, Harinagar-2, Front Side of Swaminarayan Mandir, Udhna, Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/134.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5 g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k ; *k* being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

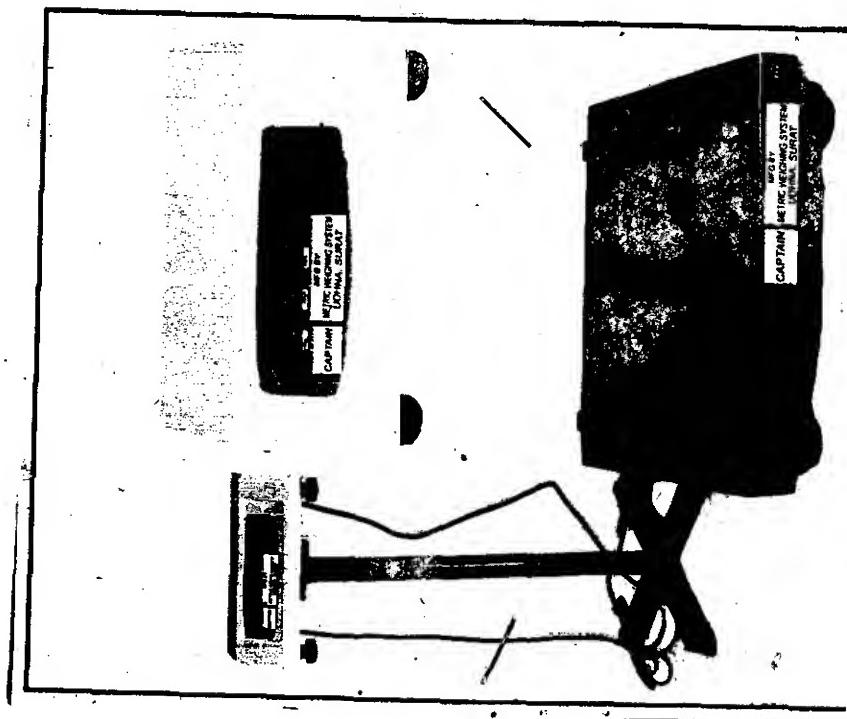
[F. No. WM-21 (61)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1638.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मिट्रिक वेइंग सिस्टम, हरिनगर-2, स्वामी नारायण मंदिर के सामने, उधना, सूरत, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस टी-13" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "कैप्टन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/07/135 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती भारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपेंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मरीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता चाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूणीक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

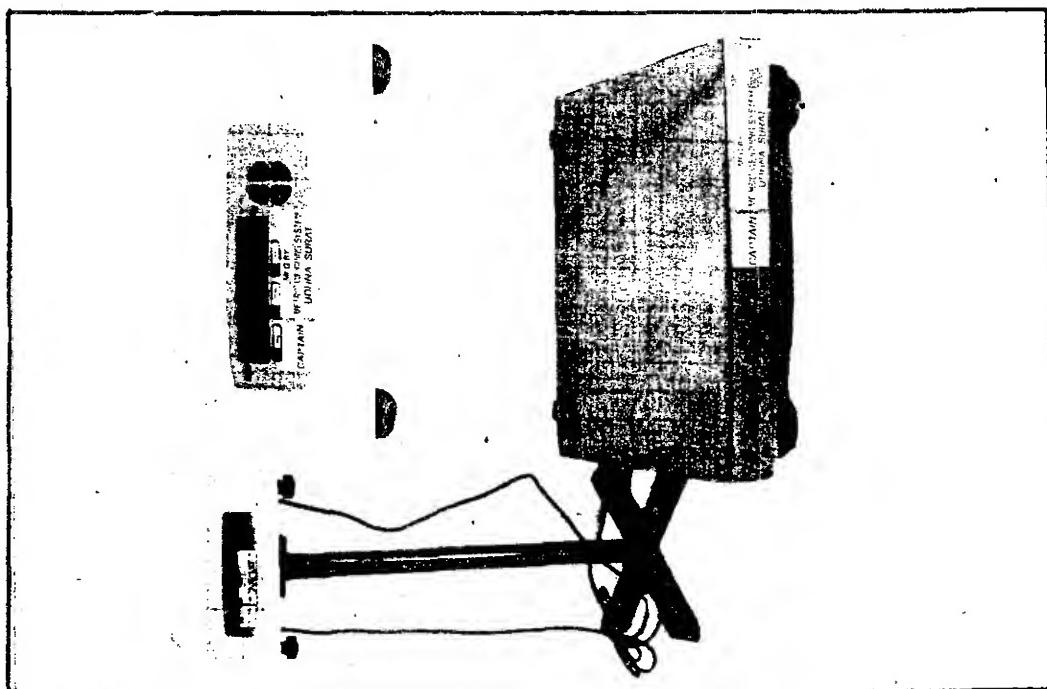
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(61)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th February, 2008

S.O. 1638.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ST-13" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "CAPTAIN" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Metric Weighing System, Harinagar-2, Front Side of Swaminarayan Mandir, Udhna, Surat, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/135.



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000kg, and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series, with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (61)/2007]

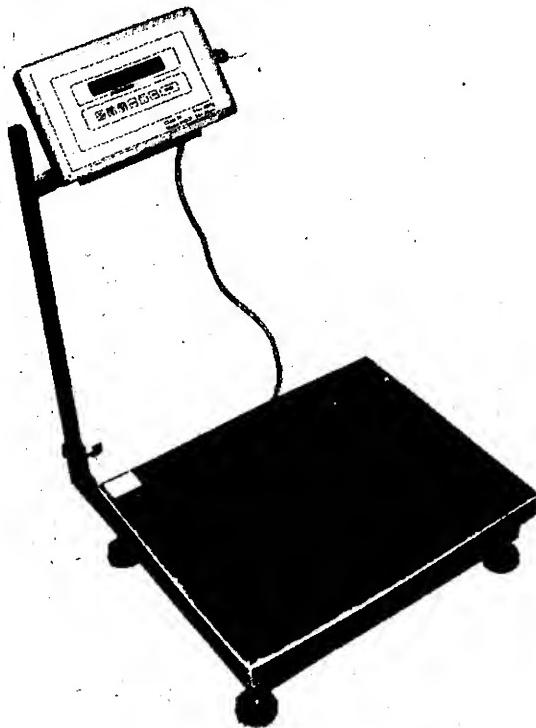
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1639.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओसा इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडेक्ट्स प्रा. लि., अमर बिल्डिंग, रेलवे क्रोसिंग के पास, एन एच-22, चंबागाट, जिला-सोलन, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) बाले “आई एन डी-पी-III” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इंडोसा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/378 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिवड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



सिलिंग व्यवस्था की स्कीम संबंधी व्यवस्था

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किंट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सिलिंग प्रावधान को विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , जहां पर के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूणीक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(219)/2007]

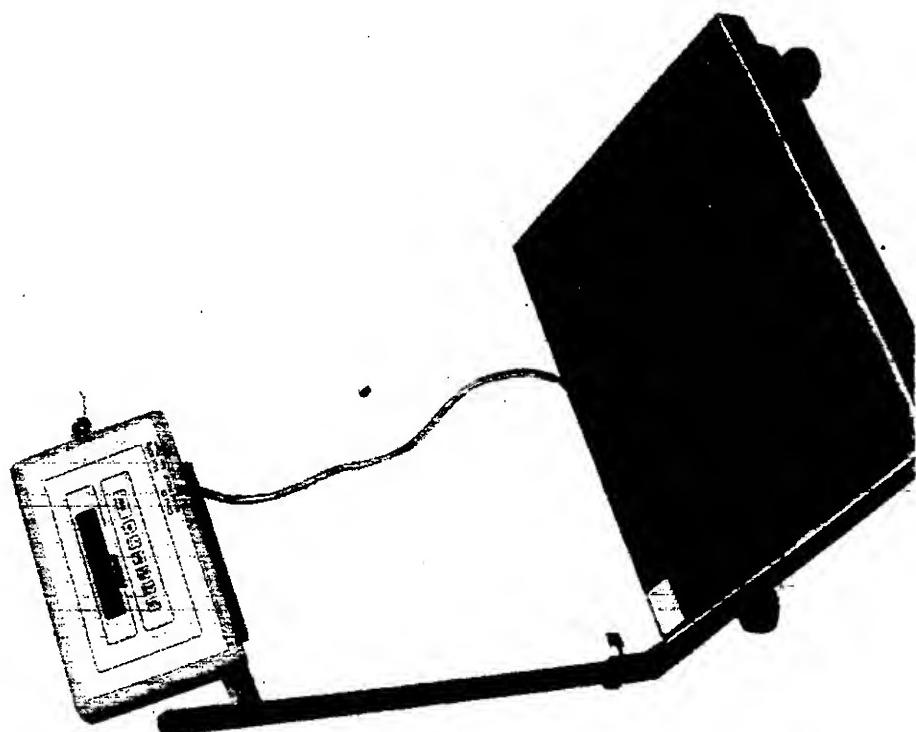
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th February, 2008

S.O. 1639.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "IND-P III" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "INDOSAW" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Osaw Industrial Products Pvt. Ltd., Amar Building, Near Railway Crossing, NH-22, Chambaghat, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/378;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 60kg. and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Schematic arrangement of sealing arrangement

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

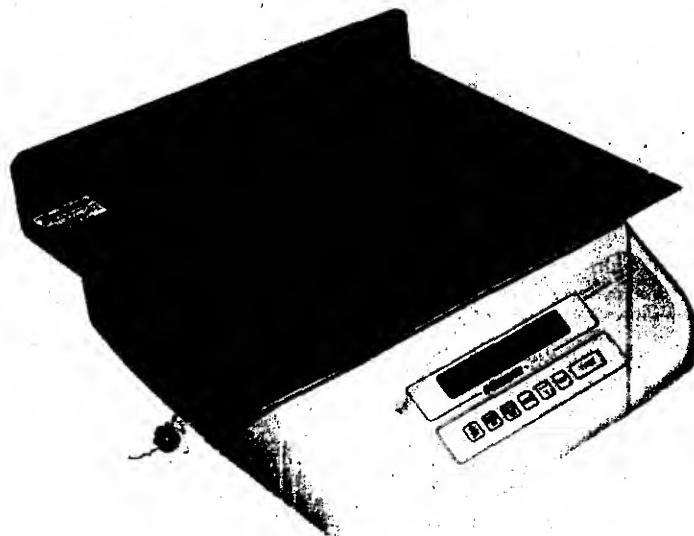
[F. No. WM-21 (219)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1640.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ओसा इंडिस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स प्रा.लि., अमर बिल्डिंग, रेलवे क्रोसिंग के पास, एनएच-22, चंबाघाट, जिला-सोलन, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्भित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “आई एन डी-टी III” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इंडोस” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/377 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा।। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिङ्गिवड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंध किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। माडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्भाता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्भाण किया गया है, विनिर्भित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन तापमान अंतराल और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में और सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 , 5×10^8 , के हैं, जहाँ पर 'के' धनात्मक या क्रृत्यात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

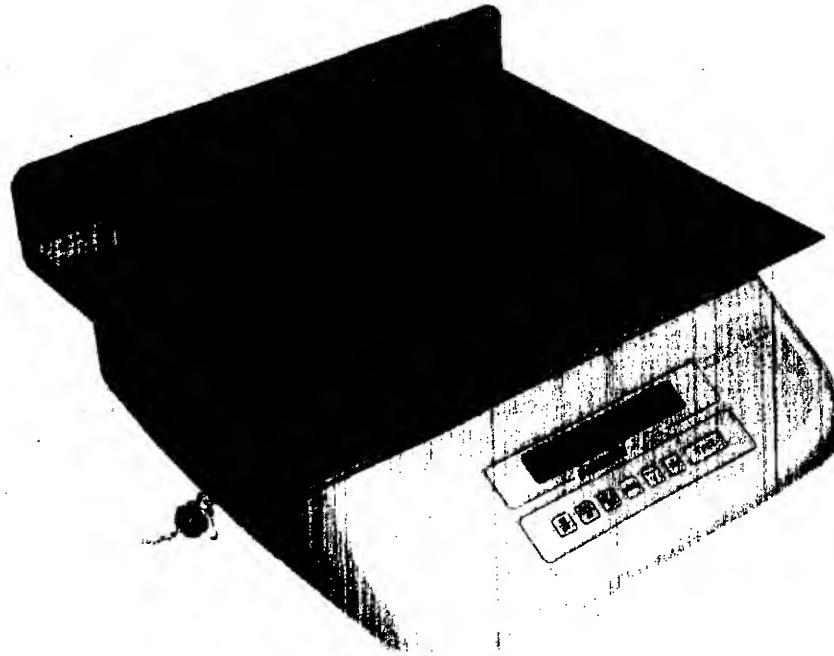
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(219)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th February, 2008

S.O. 1640.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "IND-T III" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "INDOSAW" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Osaw Industrial Products Pvt. Ltd., Amar Building, Near Railway Crossing, NH-22, Chambaghat, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/377;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20 Kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (219)/2007]

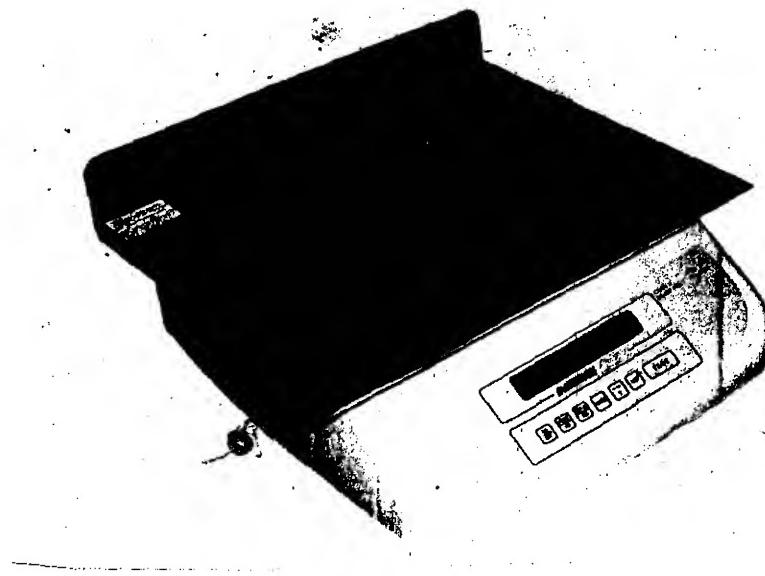
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1641.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में विभिन्न मॉडल (नीचे दो गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ओसा इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स प्रा.लि., अमर बिल्डिंग, रेलवे क्रोसिंग के पास, एनएच-22, चंबाघाट, जिला-सोलन, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “आई एन डी-टी II” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इंडोसा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/07/379 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एलसीडी) तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंध किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किंग डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 अथवा 5×10^8 , के हैं, जहाँ पर 'के' जो धनात्मक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(219)/2007]

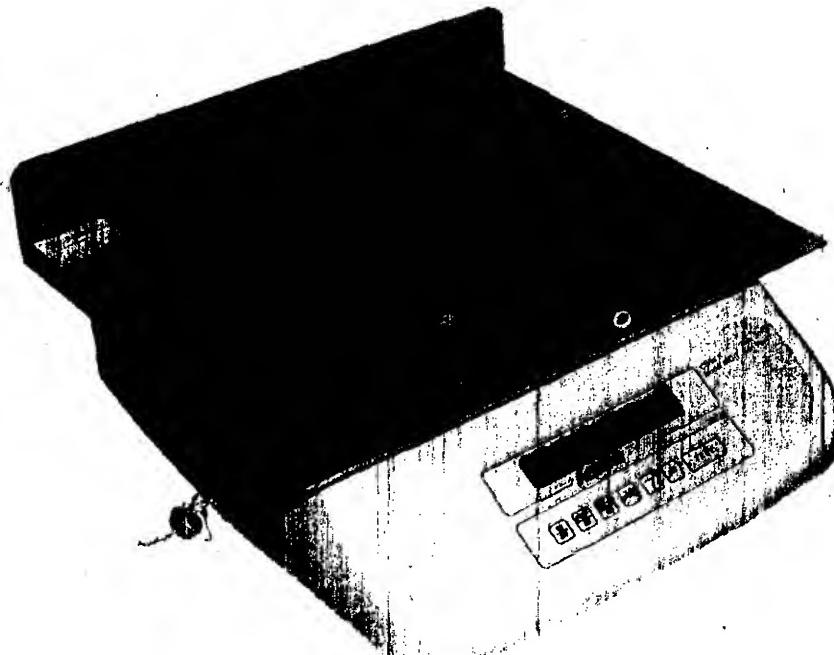
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th February, 2008

S.O. 1641.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "IND-T II" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "INDOSAW" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Osaw Industrial Products Pvt Ltd, Amar Building, Near Railway Crossing, NH-22, Chambaghat, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/379;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 Kg and minimum capacity 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

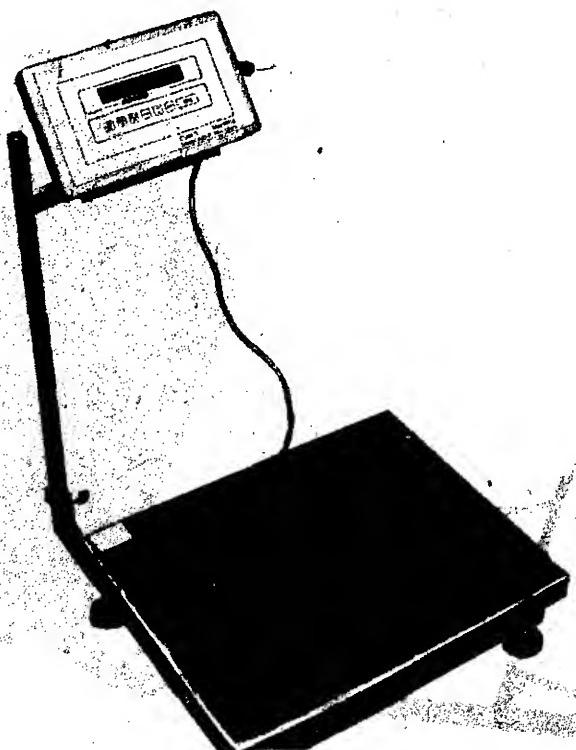
[F. No. WM-21 (219)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1642.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में विभिन्न मॉडल (नीचे दी गई अकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (भॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में शी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैरस ऑसा इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट्स प्रा.लि., अमर बिल्डिंग, रेलवे क्रोसिंग के पास, एनएच-22, चंबाघट, जिला-सोलन, हिमाचल-प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्भित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 11) वाले “आई एन डी-पी II” शूखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इडासा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी /09/07/380 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत 0.01 प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिड क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले (एलसीडी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्भित उसी शूखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यगतत के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए $5,000$ से $50,000$ तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर और $5,000$ कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 , 5×10^6 , के हैं, जहां पर के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक सूर्योक्त या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(219)/2007]

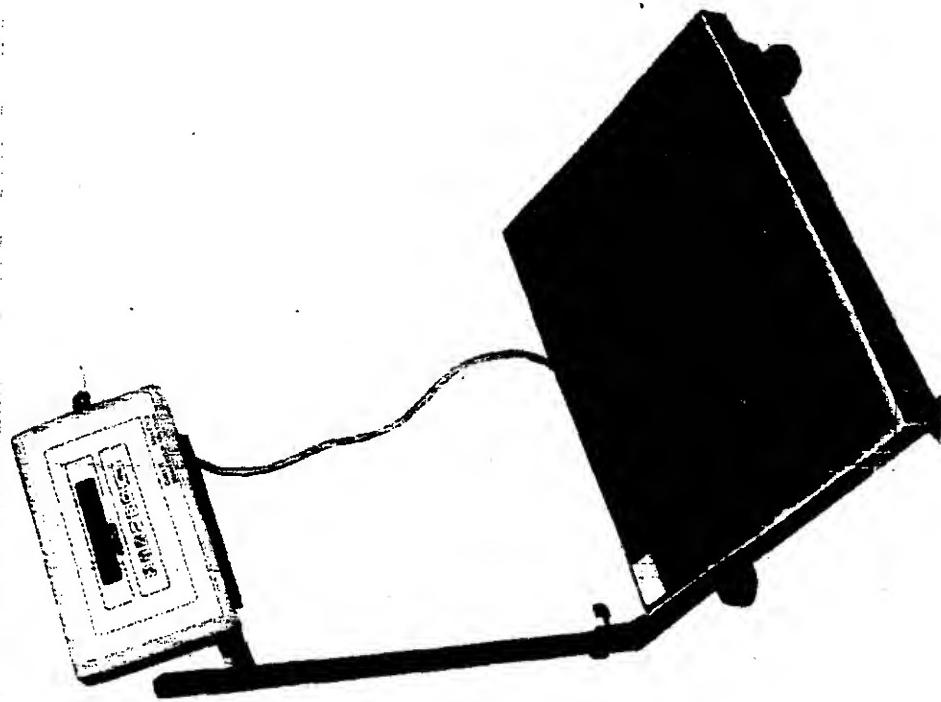
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th February, 2008

S.O. 1642.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "IND-P II" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "INDOSAW" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Osaw Industrial Products Pvt Ltd, Amar Building, Near Railway Crossing, NH-22, Chambaghat, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/380;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 60 Kg and minimum capacity 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The liquid crystal display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5,000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

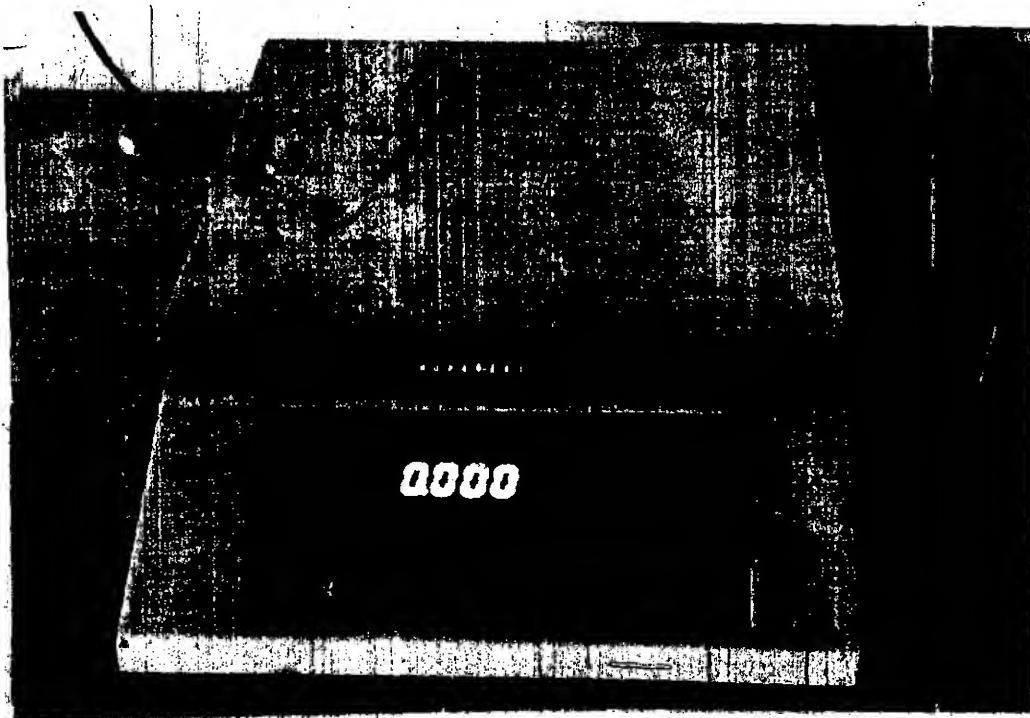
[F. No. WM-21 (219)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1643.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) ब्राट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, पैसर्स सानिया सिस्टम्स, मालाबार प्लाजा, एम एन टी कॉलेज के सामने, के जी हाली, बंगलौर-560015 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) बाले “एस-एस-टी बी” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सानिया” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/07/198 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटाप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से गेंकने के लिए भी सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 , 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

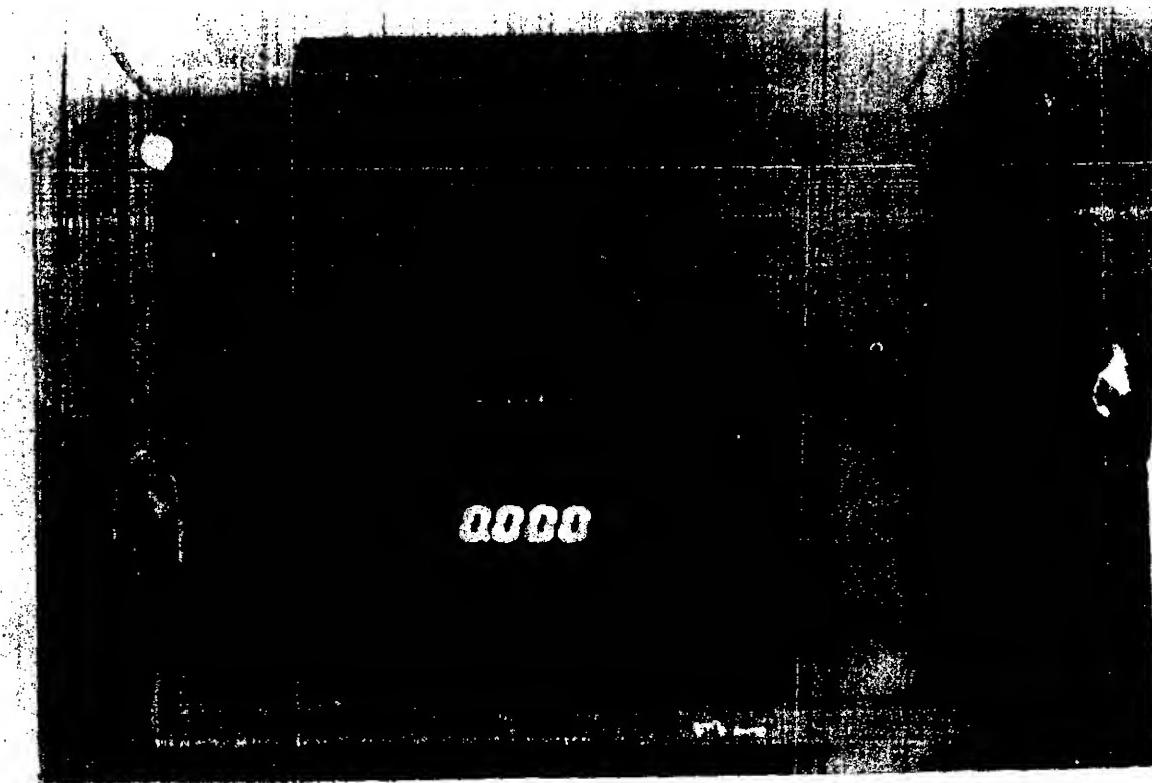
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(91)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th February, 2008

... 10-43.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to remain accurate service under varied conditions;

... Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SS-TB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SARIA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Saria Systems, Malabar Plaza, Opp. M.N.T. College, T. C. Halli, Bangalore-560015 and which is assigned the approval mark INP/07/07/98;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

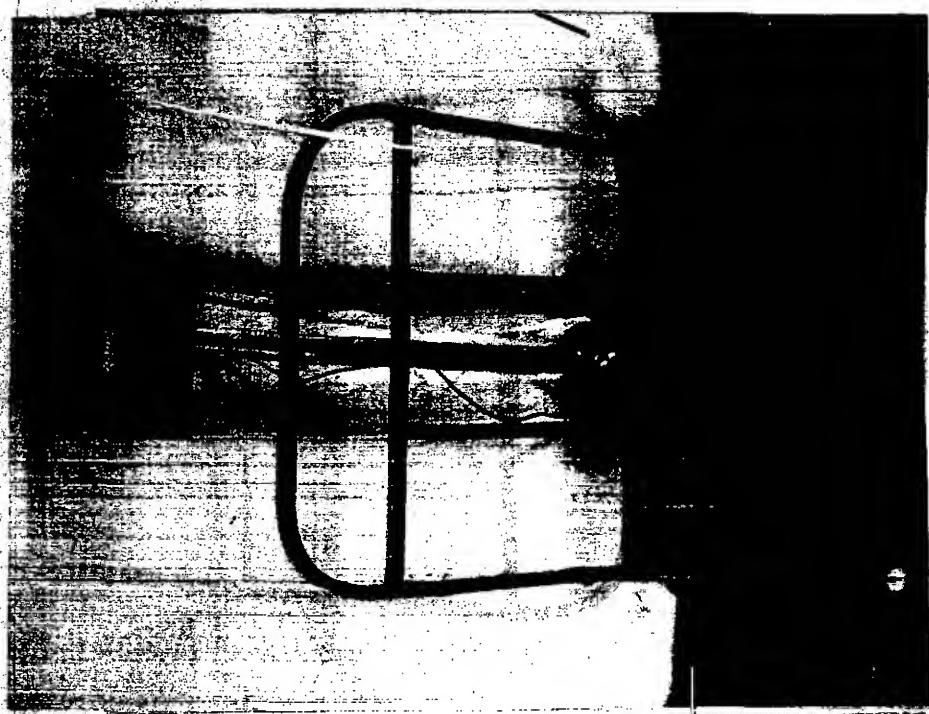
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance same series with maximum capacity upto 30 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (91)/2007]
R. MATHURAMANI, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 29 फरवरी, 2008

का.आ. 1644.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सानिया सिस्टम, मालाबार प्लाजा, एम एन टी कॉलेज के सामने, के जी हाली, बगलौर-560015 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस एस-पी डी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (स्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल, का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सानिया" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/07/199 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पर्जक डिपोर्ड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्शन तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, निष्काशन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो भूत्तक या ऋणत्वक पांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

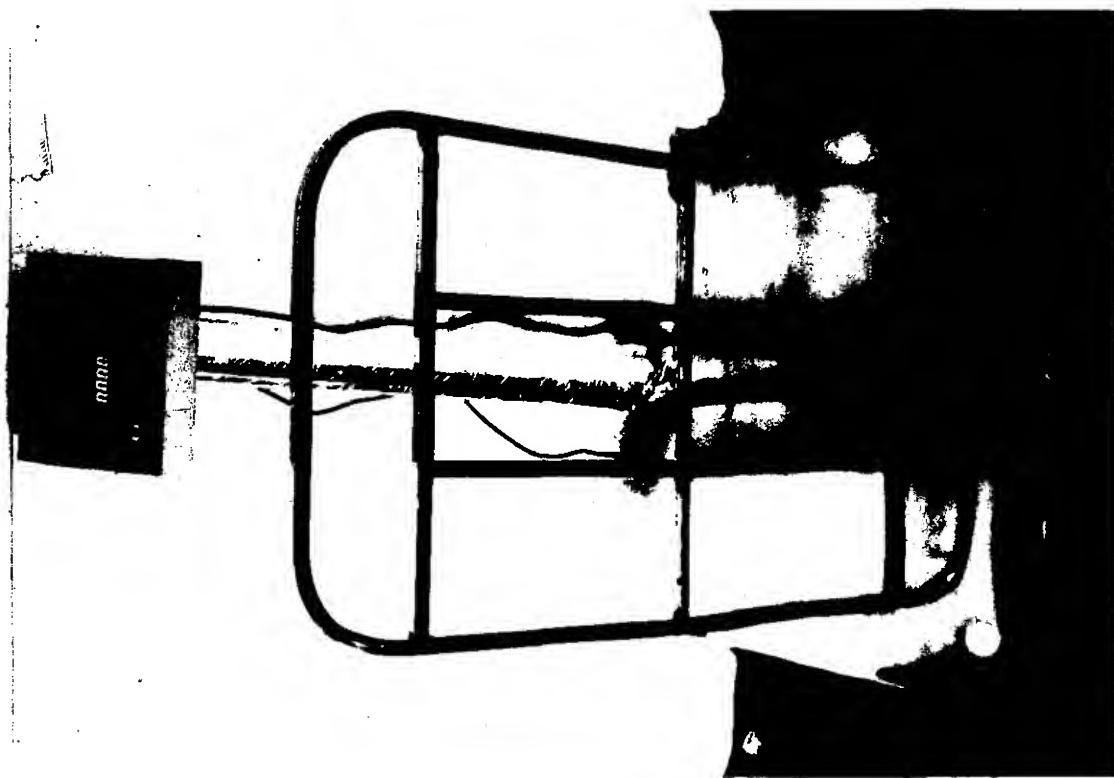
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(91)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 29th February, 2008

S.O. 1644.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SS-PT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANIA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.Sania Systems, Malabar Plaza, Opp. M.N.T. College, K.G. Halli, Bangalore-560015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/199;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000Kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

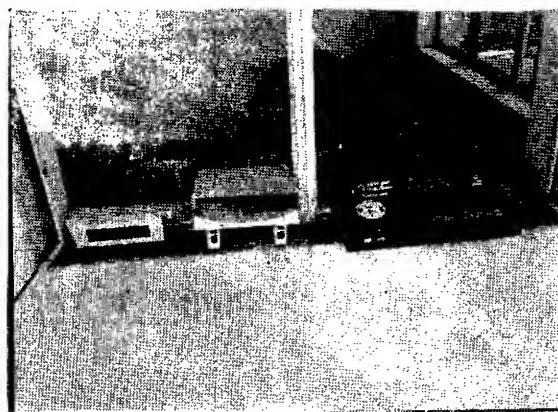
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5,000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (91)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1645.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभवता है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिवा इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, ए/8, भू-तल, लाल बिल्डिंग, शिवाजी मार्ग, राउरकेला-769012 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एस ई डब्ल्यू” शृंखला अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एस ई सी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/289 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वेब्रिज प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 किलोग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय प्र कार्य करता है।

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

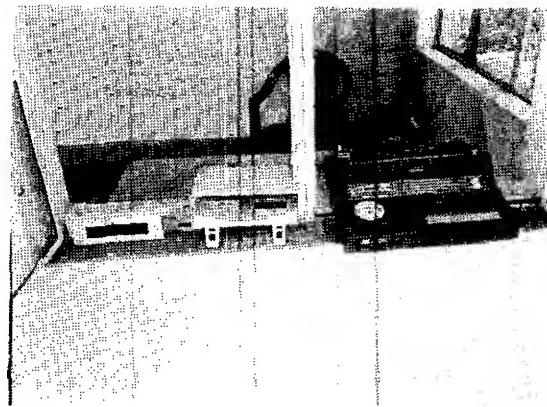
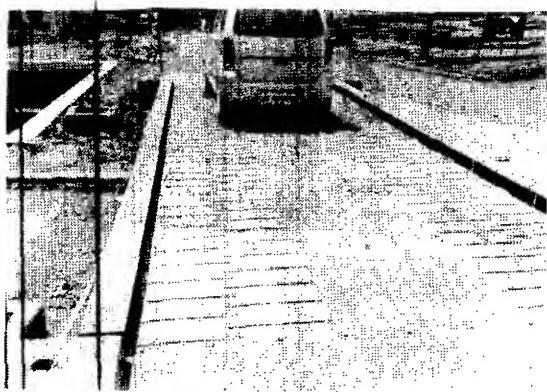
और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 अथवा 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(140)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th March, 2008

S.O. 1645.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with digital indication of "SEW" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SEC" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shiva Engineering Corporation, A/8, Ground Floor, Lal Building, Shivaji Marg, Rourkela-769 012 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/289



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100Kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 150 tonne with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , *k* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (140)/2007]

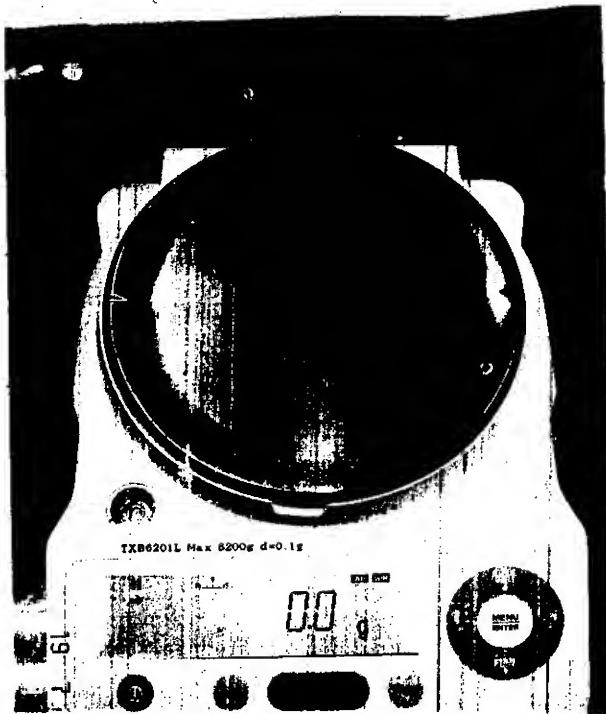
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1646.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिमादजू कारपोरेशन, 1, निशिनाक्यों-कुवाबारा-चो, नाकागार्यों-कू-क्योटो-6048511, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “टी एक्स बी-एच” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “शिमादजू” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे मैसर्स शिमादजू एनालिटिकल (इंडिया) प्रा.लि., 1ए/बी रुशभ चैम्बर्स, मकान रोड, मारोल, अंधेरी (ई), मुंबई-400059, महाराष्ट्र को बिक्री से पहले यां बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/23 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6200 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिवड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



तुला को दाईं तरफ से सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील करने के लिए बाहरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटकर दो छेद किए गए हैं। उपकरण की सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1मि.ग्रा. से 50मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में और 100मि.ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तुक की दूंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 2200ग्रा. से 6200ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{2k} , 2×10^{2k} अथवा 5×10^{2k} , के हैं, जहाँ पर ‘के’ धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

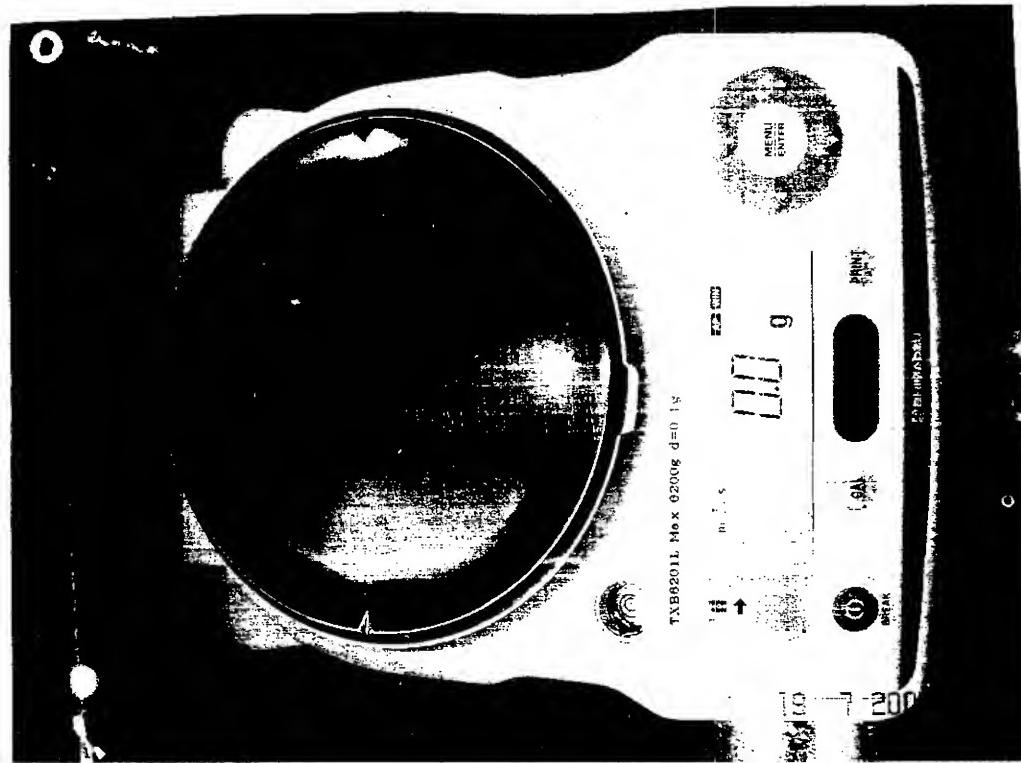
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(305)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1646.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "TXB-H" and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shimadzu Corporation, 1, Nishinokya-Kuwabara-Cho, Nakagyo-Ku, Kyoto-6048511, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Shimadzu Analytical (India) Pvt. Ltd., 1 A/B, Rushabh Chambers, Makwana Road, Marol, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400059, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/23;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 6200g and minimum capacity of 2g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100mg. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



On the right side of the balance, two holes are made by cutting the bottom plate and outer cover, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity comprising from 2200g to 6200g with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

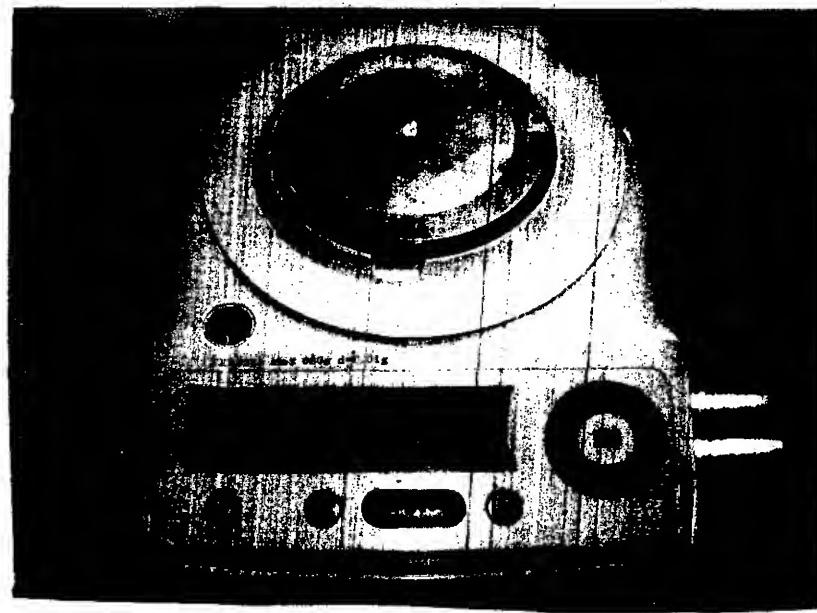
[F. No. WM-21 (305)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1647.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुसूच्य हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शिमादजू कारपोरेशन, 1, निशिनाक्यों-कुवाबारा-चो.नाकाग्यों-कू-क्योटो-6048511, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “टी एक्स बी-एल” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “शिमादजू” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे मैसर्स शिमादजू एनालिटिकल (इंडिया) प्रा.लि., 1ए/बी रुशभ वैम्बर्स, मकवाना रोड, मारोल, अंधेरी (ई), मुंबई-400059, महाराष्ट्र को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिठ्ठ आई एन डी/09/08/20 समतुरेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार रोल अधिकृत अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 620ग्रा. और अनुनाद क्षमता 200मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत अवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिविंड, क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



तुला को दाई तरफ से सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील करने के लिए बाहरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटकर दो छेद किए गए हैं। उपकरण को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत; डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1मि.ग्रा. से 50मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 की रेंज में और 100मि.ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 220ग्रा. से 620ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षणीय वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 अथवा 5×10^8 , के हैं, जहाँ पर ‘के’ धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(305)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1647.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "TXB-L" and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shimadzu Corporation, 1, Nishinokya-Kuwabara-Cho, Nakagyo-Ku, Kyoto-6048511, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Shimadzu Analytical (India) Pvt. Ltd., 1 A/B, Rushabh Chambers, Makwana Road, Marol, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 059, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/22;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 620g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 10rng. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



On the right side of the balance, two holes are made by cutting the bottom plate and outer cover, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity comprising from 220g to 620g with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for '*e*' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for '*e*' value of 100mg or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where *K* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

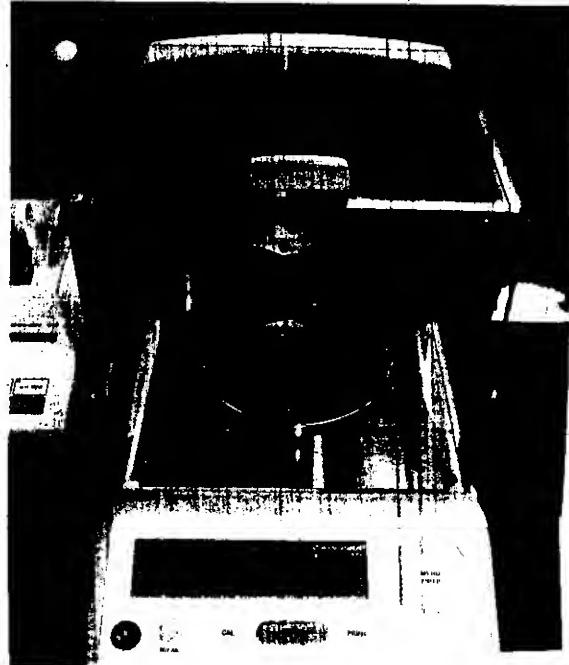
[F. No. WM-21 (305)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1648.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिमादजू कारपोरेशन, ।, निशिनाक्यो-कुवाबारा-चो, नाकायो-कू-क्योटो-6048511, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले “टी एक्स सी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “शिमादजू” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे मैसर्स शिमादजू एनालिटिकल (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., । ए/बा रुशभ चैम्बर्स, मकवाना रोड, मारोल, अंधेरी (ई), मुंबई-400059, महाराष्ट्र को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/21 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 320 कैरेट (64 ग्रा.) और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.5 कैरेट (100 मि.ग्रा.) है। “डी” वेल्यू 0.001 कैरेट के साथ सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.005 कैरेट है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्लनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिवड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



तुला को दाईं तरफ से सत्यापन स्थाप्त और सील करने के लिए बाहरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटकर दो छेद किए गए हैं। उपकरण को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

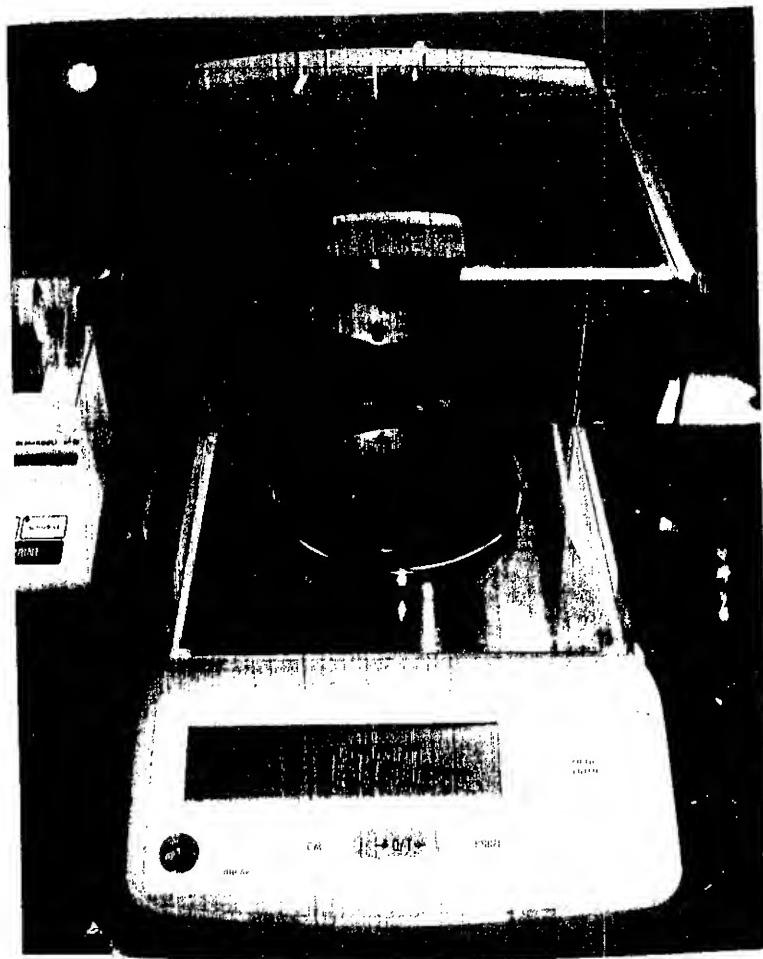
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(305)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1648.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "TXC" and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shimadzu Corporation, 1, Nishinokyō-Kuwabara-Cho, Nakagyo-Ku, Kyoto-6048511, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Shimadzu Analytical (India) Pvt. Ltd., 1 A/B, Rushabh Chambers, Makwana Road, Marol, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 059, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/21;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 320 carat (64g) and minimum capacity of 0.5 carat (100mg). The verification scale interval (e) is 0.005 carat with 'd' value 0.001 carat. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.



On the right side of the balance, two holes are made by cutting the bottom plate and outer cover, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

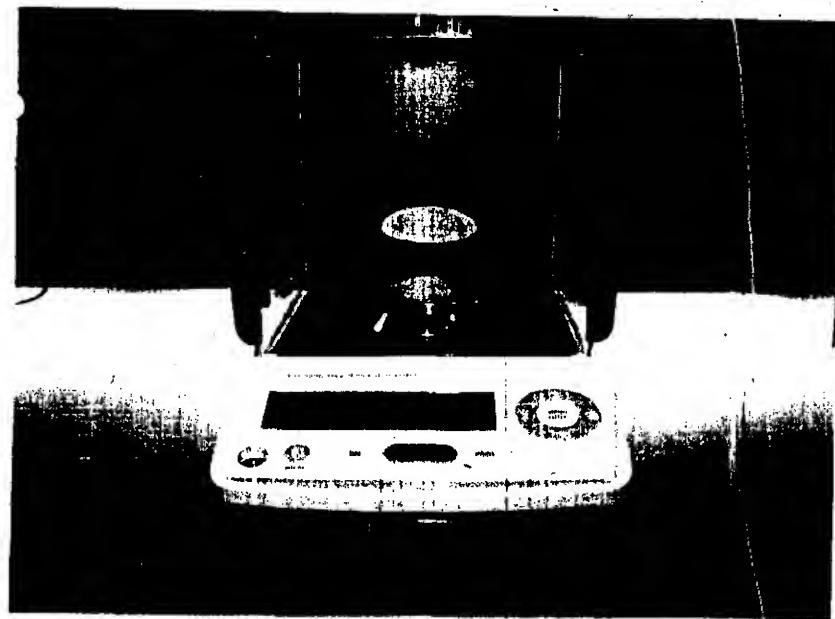
[F. No. WM-21 (305)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1649.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिमाद्जू कारपोरेशन, 1, निशिनाक्यो-कुवाबारा-चो, नाकाए-कू-क्योटो-6048511, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले “टी एक्स-एच” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “शिमाद्जू” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे मैसर्स शिमाद्जू एनालिटिकल (इंडिया प्रा. लि., 1 ए/बी, हॉशम चैम्बर्स, मध्यवाना रोड, मारोल, अंधेरी (ई), मुंबई-400059, महाराष्ट्र को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/08/20 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3200 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई.) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



तुला को दाईं तरफ से सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील करने के लिए बाहरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटकर दो छेद किए गए हैं। उपकरण को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए $50,000$ या उससे अधिक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 2200 ग्रा. और 3200 ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जहां 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(305)/2007]

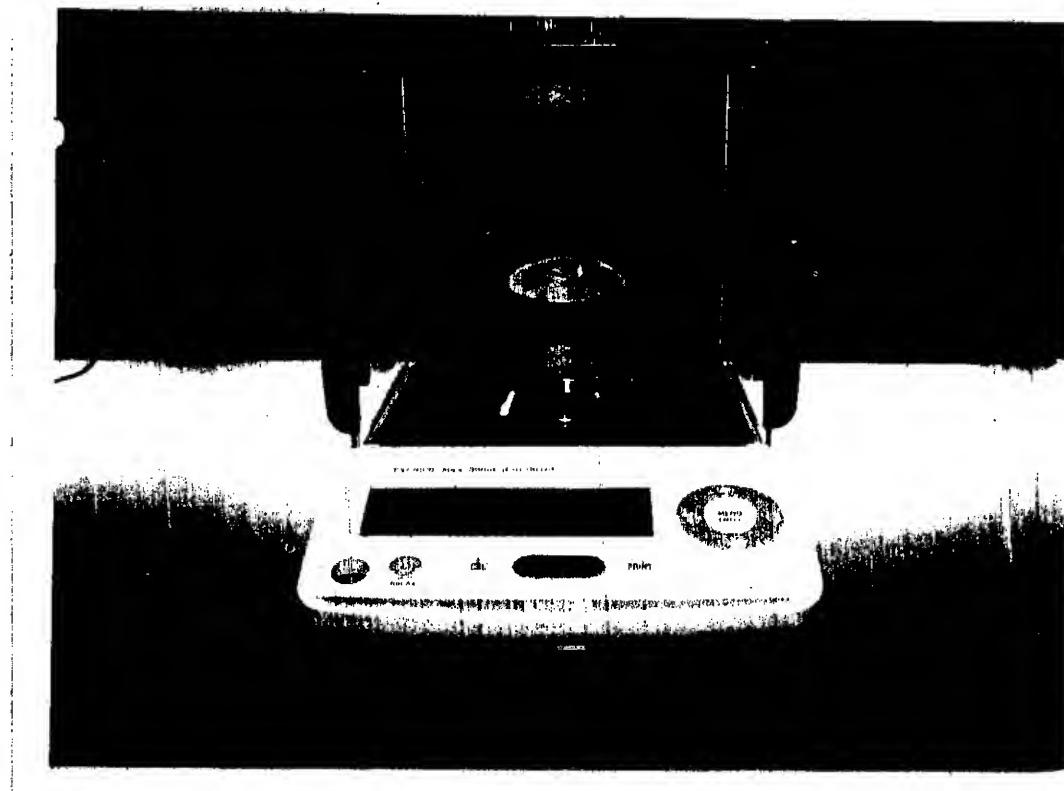
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1649.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "TX-H" and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shimadzu Corporation, 1, Nishinokyo-Kuwabara-Cho, Nakagyo-Ku, Kyoto- 6048511, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Shimadzu Analytical (India) Pvt. Ltd., 1 A/B, Rushabh Chambers, Makwana Road Marol, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 059, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/20;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3200g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



On the right side of the balance, two holes are made by cutting the bottom plate and outer cover, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government, hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacities comprising of 2200g and 3200g with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

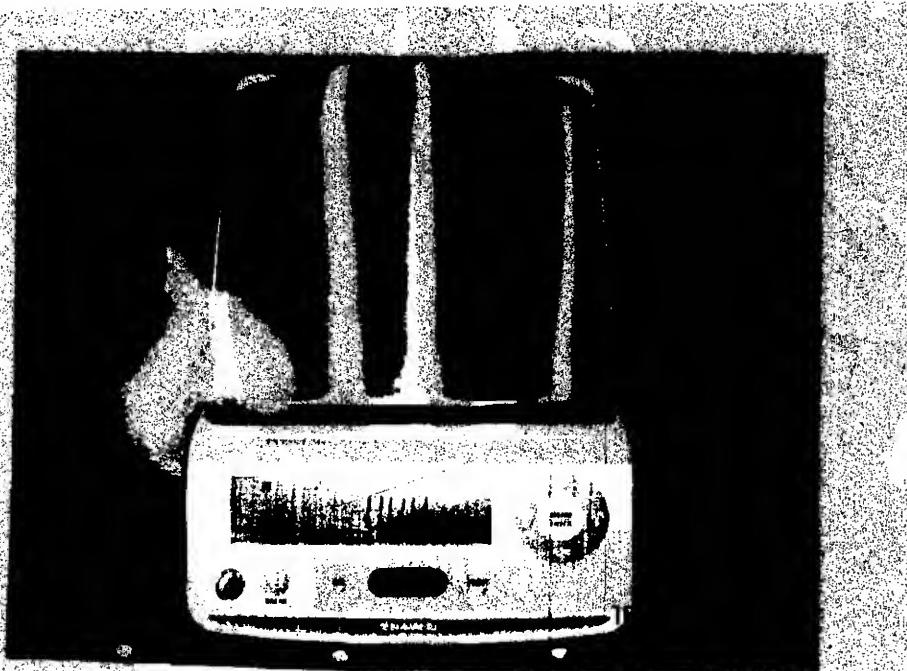
[F. No. WM-21 (305)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1650.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संमावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिमादजू कारफोरेशन, 1, निशिनाक्यो-कुंवाबारा-चो, नाकाग्यो-कू-क्योटो-6048311, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले “टी एक्स-एल” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्थालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “शिमादजू” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे मैसर्स शिमादजू एनालिटिकल (इंडिया प्रा. लि. 1 प/बी रुशप चैम्बर्स, मकावाना रोड, मारेल, अंधेरी (ई), मुंबई-400059, महाराष्ट्र को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन छिह्न आई एन डी /09/08/19 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रभाण-पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक इलैक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनसेशन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्थालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 320 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवक्लनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिंकिंग क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



तुला को दाई तरफ से सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील करने के लिए बाहरी कवर और तल प्लेट को काटकर दो छेद किए गए हैं। उपकरण को सील तोड़े बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमबार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रभाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण यों होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए $50,000$ या उससे अधिक को रेज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 220 ग्रा. और 320 ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 , 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या क्रृत्तिमक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(305)/2007]

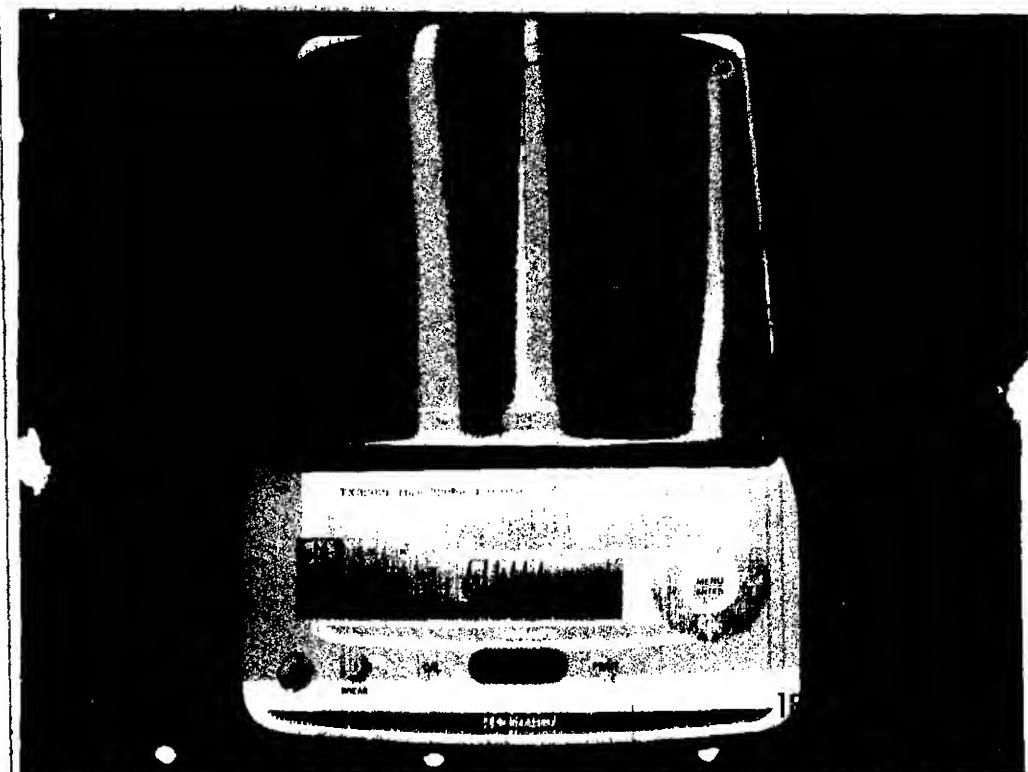
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1650.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "TX-L" and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shimadzu Corporation, 1, Nishinokyo-Kuwabara-Cho, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto-6048511, Japan and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Shimadzu Analytical (India) Pvt. Ltd., 1 A/B, Rushabh Chambers, Makwana Road Marol, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 059, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/19;

The said model is an Electro Magnetic Force Compensation Principle based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 320g and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



On the right side of the balance, two holes are made by cutting the bottom plate and outer cover, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

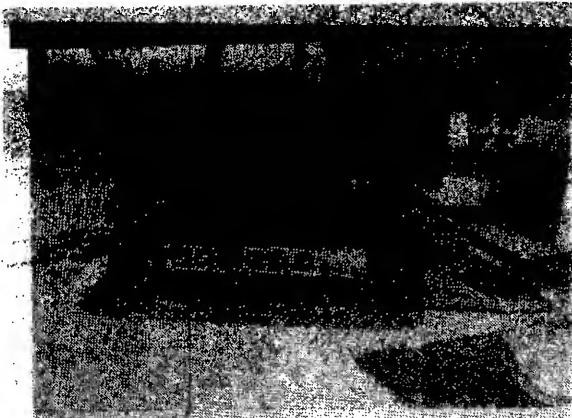
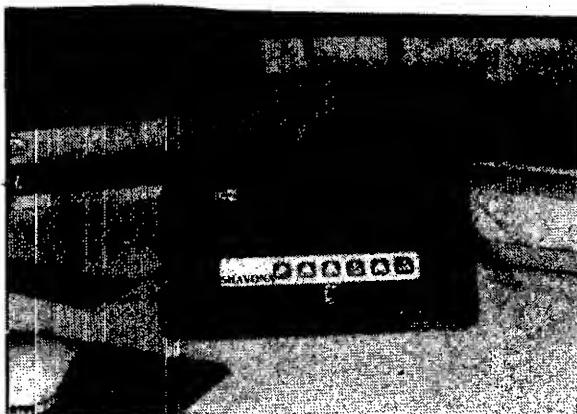
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacities comprising of 220 g. and 320 g with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for ' e ' value of 1mg or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (305)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

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उक्त माइल एक विक्रित गेज प्रकार का भार से आधिपति अस्वच्छालित (वैनिज प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसका आधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और व्यवहार क्षमता 100 किमी है। सत्यापन मापदण्ड अवगति (ई.) 5 कि. मा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका क्षमता प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धरित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक (एल. ई. डी.) अर्दश तोलन परिमाण उपर्युक्त क्षमता है। उपर्युक्त 230 बोल्ट और 50 हट्टर्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथर्थता, डिज़ाइन, स्किट डायग्राम त्रिष्णाहन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के स्टम्पिंग प्रावधान का चिशिष्ट स्क्रीम डायग्राम कुप्रा दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग लगते हुए यह शोषण अरती है, कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुसोदन के सम्बन्धान्तर के अंतर्गत उसी विनियोगी द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी व्यवस्थी से जिससे उक्त अनुसोदित मॉडल का विनियोग किया जाता है। विनियोगी उसी शुल्कों के वैसे ही भेक, यथाधता और कार्यपालम के तोलन उपरकरणीय होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के इन मान के लिए 300 से $10,000$ टक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापामान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक तथा 100 टन तक को अधिकतम क्षमता वाल है और इन मान 1.810^* , $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं। यहां पर के धनात्मक या कृष्णात्मक पृष्ठीय या शब्द के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(247)/2007]

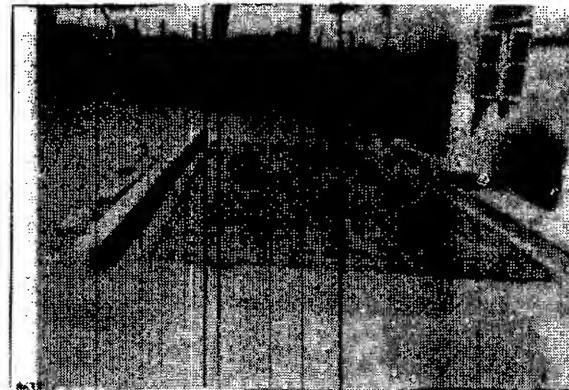
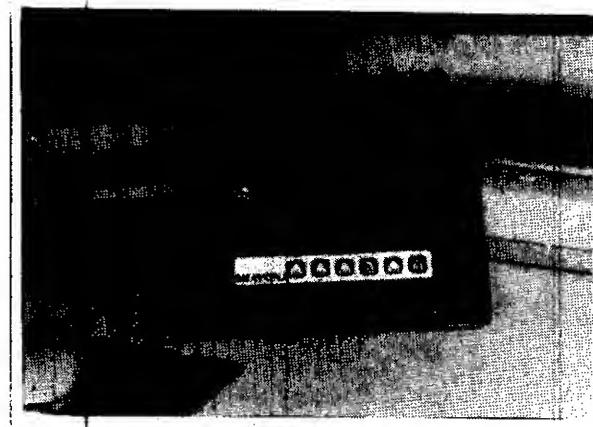
आर. माथुरबाथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1651.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with digital indication of "SYW-30TS" series belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SHAYONA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s.Shayona Scale, 208, B.B.C. Tower, Sayajigunj, Vadodara-390005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/497;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



The sealing is done through the hole made in the bottom plate and front of the indicator of the scale and sealing wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5 g or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , *k* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

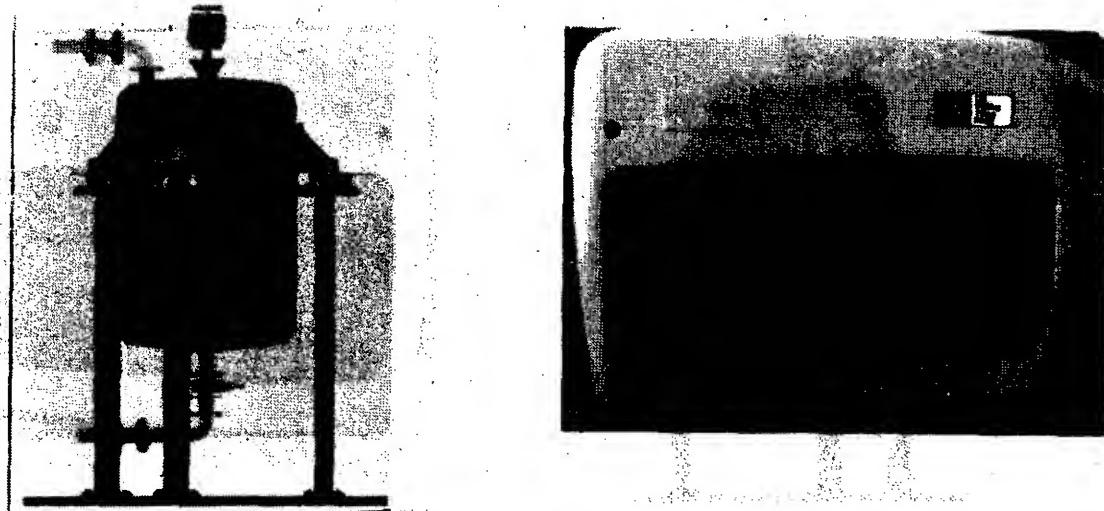
[F. No. WM-21 (247)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1652.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाख्यन हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (मीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि संगतार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स श्योना स्कैल, 208, बी.बी.सी टावर, सत्याजीगंज, वडोदरा-390005 द्वारा विनियित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस वाई टी-2" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेह फ्रैकर) के मॉडल का, जिसके आड़ का नाम "श्योना" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन दिया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज़ फ्रैकर का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 किलो. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 किलो. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल ('ई') 500 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणामे उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंध किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम के पर दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनियित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 , अथवा 5×10^8 , के हैं, जहां पर 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. स. डब्ल्यू एम-21(247)/2007]

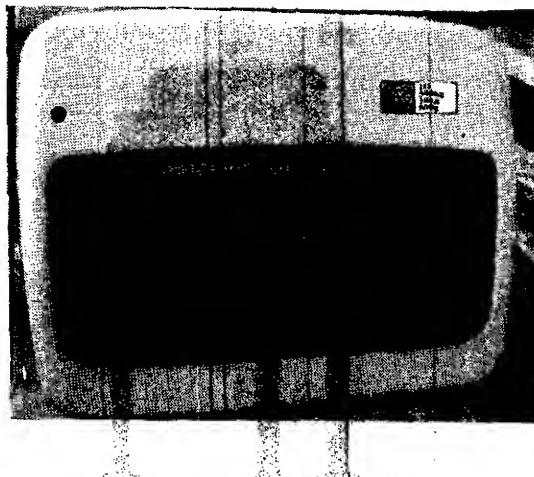
आर माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1652.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Tank weighing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SYT-2" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SHAYONA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shayona Scale, 208, B.B.C. Tower, Sayajigunj, Vadodara-390005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/496;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



The sealing is done through the hole made in the bottom plate and front of the indicator of the scale and sealing wire is passed through these holes and the lead seal is fixed on the wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity upto 50 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for e value of 5g or more and with e value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (247)/2007]

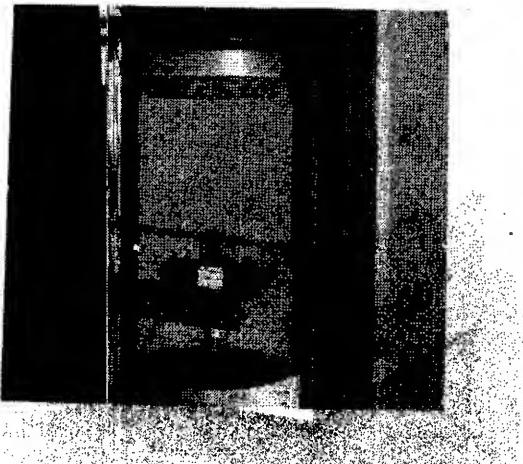
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

२००६ दिसंबर में लाइसेंस दिया गया।

का.आ: 1653.—कन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित आविकारों द्वारा उसे प्रसूत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधीन हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में बोल्ट माइल (नांच दो गड़ आकात दख) बाट और सपु मानक आधारात्मक 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और सपु मानक (माइलों का अनुमाइल) तियम् 1987 के उपराथा के अनुकूप है और इस लक्षण को समझता है कि जलस्तर अद्यात्मा ज्ञात स्थापित में भी लक्षण सम्भव है। यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अब; अब केवल समझने लक्ष्य अधिकारीयता भी भाग 36 की उम्मीदाता (२) और ज्ञान धारा (४) द्वारा रजिस्ट्रेशन प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसेस एन.आर.इंटर्लाइनिंग (३१) आशिर्वाद भलवृत्तिय कालीनी को लेवल भग्ने ४१/०२९ द्वारा विधिविद्या व्याख्यार्थी घोषित (११) वाले "एन आर इंटरलाइनिंग" एक "स्ट्रीटला के व्यवसायित व्यवसायीक फिल्मिं उपकरण के भारतीय कंपनी नाम" एन आर इंटरलाइनिंग (३१) इसके व्याख्यार्थी व्याख्यार्थी द्वारा "भाइल कहा गया है) जिसे अनमोदन चाह आई एन डी/०९/०८/३१ समनदेशत किया गया है अत्याधिक प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करता है।

उक्त मॉडल भार सेल आधारित विक्री गेज प्रकार का ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 किमी है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250मी. है और इसका स्कल विस्तृत 1 ग्र. है। उपकरण में एक फ़िलिम प्लेट है। मशीन का खिल या चूंचे वेस सराथों को बोरे या कटाएं में भरने के लिया और उसे अथवा कैमिकल्स में ड्रायर में भरने के लिया डिस्ट्रिक्शन किया जाता है। प्रक्रिया उपकरण का शेष (एक ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलत चरित्रात्मक घटनाक्रिया 230 एक्स्ट्रॉ और 30 हर्ट्ज अर्टिस्टिक धरण विद्युत प्रदोष पर कार्य करता है।



उपकरण को सीलिंग करने के लिए दो सील लगाई जाती हैं, स्ट्राइपिंग प्लेट पर एक सील आशिक रूप से फिक्स की जाती है, और दूसरी सील इडीफेट करके पर एक आशिक तरीके से संग्रह जाती है। सील की तोड़ बिना इडीफेट और हस्ताक्षण सेट की खील नहीं आ सकता। माडल के सीलिंग प्रविधान का स्कीमबार डायाग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

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R. MATHURBOOGAN, MANAGER, Diesel Power Systems

[फा. सं. इल्यस प्रम-21(297)/2007]

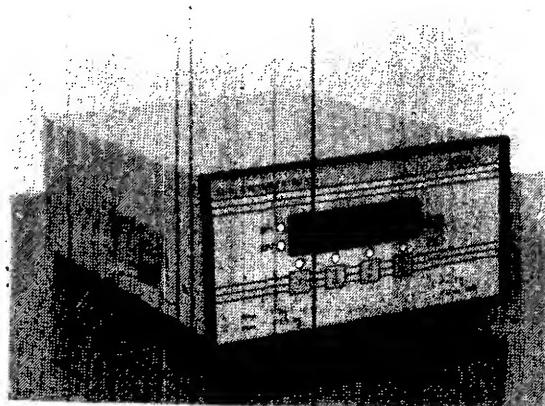
आर. माथुरबाथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.Q. 1653.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument belonging to Accuracy Class, X (1) of 'NRAF-1' series with brand "NRE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s N.R. Enterprises, 39, Ashirwad, Mrutyunjay Colony, Kothrud, Pune-411029 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/31;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument. Its maximum capacity of 1 kg and minimum capacity of 250g. The value of scale interval 'd' is 1g. The instrument has one filling point. The machine is designed for filling the free flowing solid material like fertilizer or sugar in the bag or container and for filling of oil or chemicals in drums etc. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Two seals are used for sealing the instrument, one seal is fixed partially on the stamping plate, and the other seal is applied on the thin wire fixed to cover the indicator. The indicator and the stamping plate can not be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

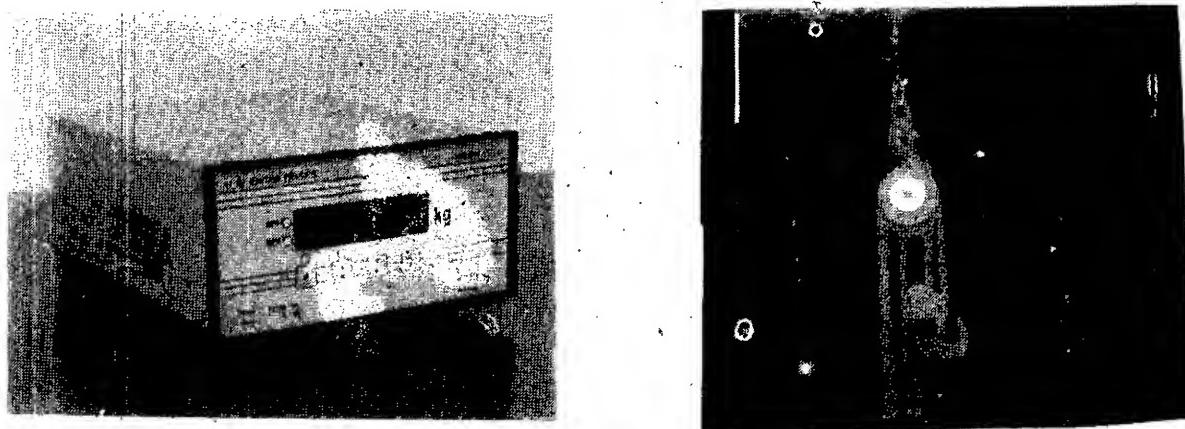
[F. No. WM-21 (297)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1654.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एन.आर. इंटरप्राइज़िज़, 39, आशिवादि, मत्युंजय कालोनी, कोठरुद, पुणे-411029 द्वारा विनिर्मित भव्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एन सी आर डब्ल्यू-1” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन टाइप) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एन आर ई” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/08/30 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



उपकरण को सीलिंग करने के लिए दो सील लगाई जाती हैं, स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर एक सील आंशिक रूप से फिक्स की जाती है, और दूसरी सील इंडीकेटर कवर पर एक बारीक तार पर लगाई जाती है। सील को तोड़े बिना इंडीकेटर और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, हाँ पर ‘के’ धूनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(297)/2007]

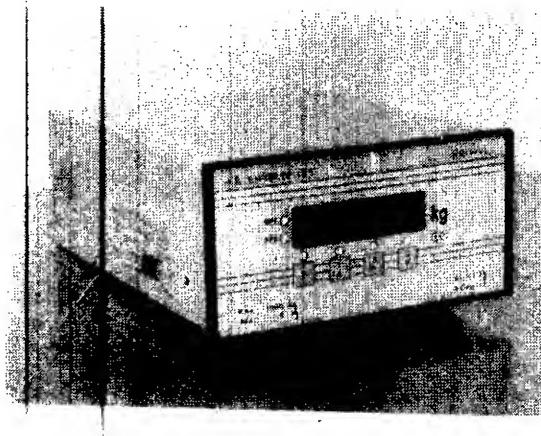
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1654.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "NCRW-I" and with brand name "NRE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s N.R. Enterprises, 39, Ashirwad, Mrutyunjay Colony, Kothrud, Pune-411029 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/30;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with a maximum capacity of 1 tonne and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Two seals are used for sealing the instrument, one seal is fixed partially on the stamping plate, and the another seal is applied on the thin wire fixed to cover the indicator. The indicator and the stamping plate cannot be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5 g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

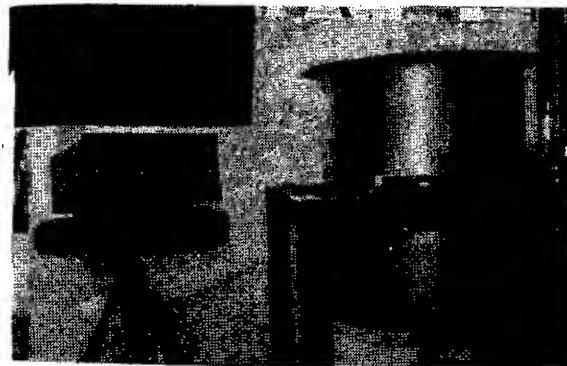
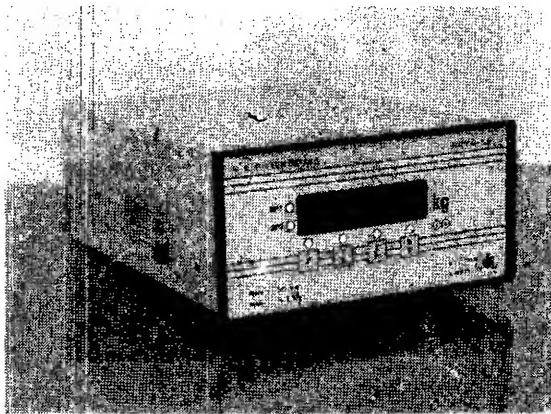
[F. No. WM-21 (297)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1655.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एन.आर. इंटरप्राइज़िज, 39, आशिर्वाद, मृत्युंजय कालोनी, कोठरूद, मुणे-411029 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एन आर टी डब्ल्यू-30” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग टाइप) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एन आर ई” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी /09/08/29 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैक वेइंग टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



उपकरण को सीलिंग करने के लिए दो सील लगाई जाती हैं, स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर एक सील आंशिक रूप से फिक्स की जाती है, और दूसरी सील इंडीकेटर कवर पर एक बारीक तार पर लगाई जाती है। सील को तोड़े बिना इंडीकेटर और स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को खोला नहीं जा सकता। माडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जहां पर ‘के’ धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

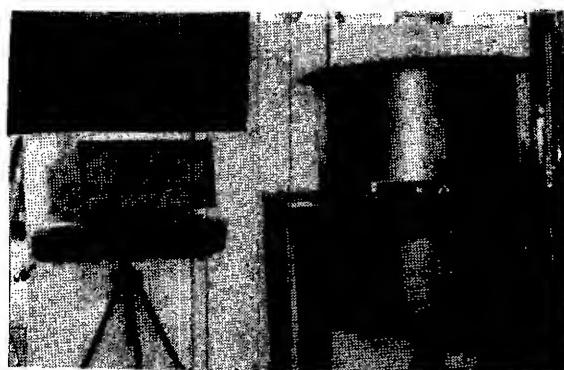
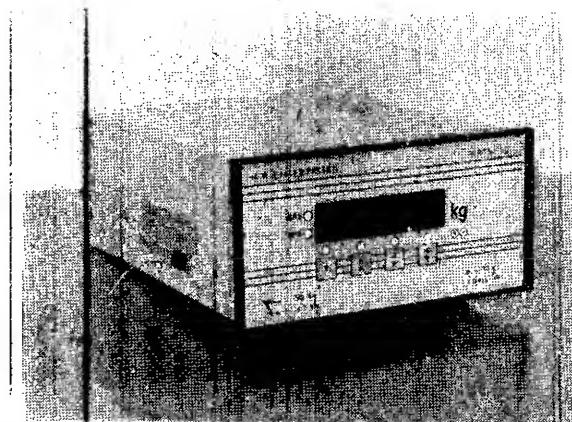
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(297)/2007]
आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1655.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank weighing type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "NRTW-30" and with brand name "NRE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s N.R. Enterprises, 39, Ashirwad, Mrutyunjay Colony, Kothrud, Pune-411029 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/29;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg, and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED), indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Two seals are used for sealing the instrument, one seal is fixed partially on the stamping plate, and the other seal is applied on the thin wire fixed to cover the indicator. The indicator and the stamping plate cannot be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

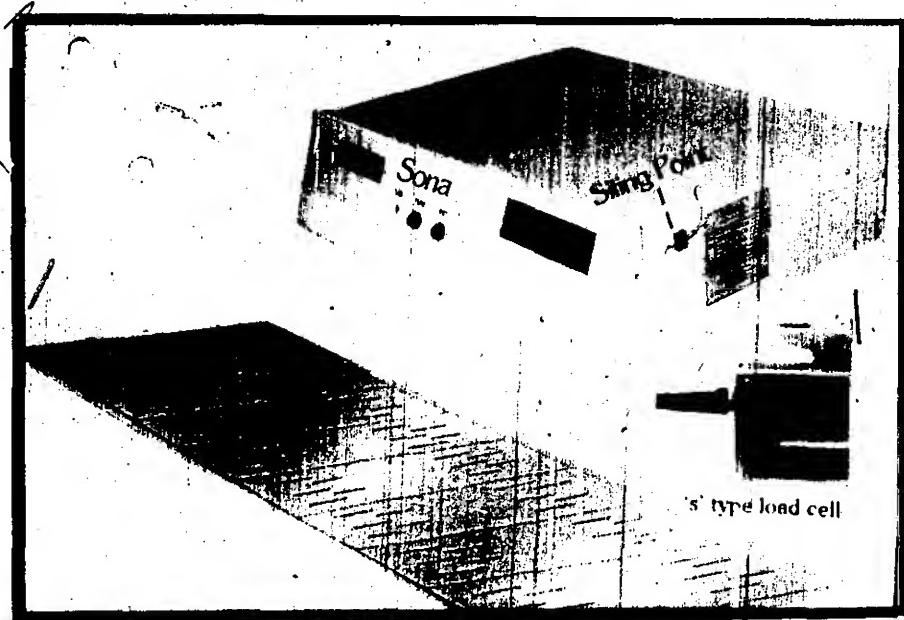
[F. No. WM-21 (297)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1656.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स नागौर इंजिनियरिंग वर्क्स-4, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बसनी रोड, डी ओ नागौर, राजस्थान-341001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "सोना-40" शृंखला अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेंट्रिज कन्वर्जन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सोना" है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी /09/08/07 समनुरोधित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है ;

उक्त माडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेंट्रिज कन्वर्जन किट प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 किग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 किग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्डर्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



इंडिकेटर के नीचे की प्लेट और सामने की प्लेट में छेद करके सीलिंग तार द्वारा मॉडल के इंडिकेटर को सील किया जाता है। सीलिंग तार को इन दो छेदों में से निकाला गया और लीड प्लग को सीलिंग तार से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के क्षेत्र में यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5ग्रा. अथवा उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 , 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(276)/2007]
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1656.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge conversion kit type) with digital indication of "SONA-40" series belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SONA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Nagaur Engineering Works, 4-Industrial Area, Basni Road, D.O. Nagaur, Rajasthan-341001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/07.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge conversion kit type) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 10kg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

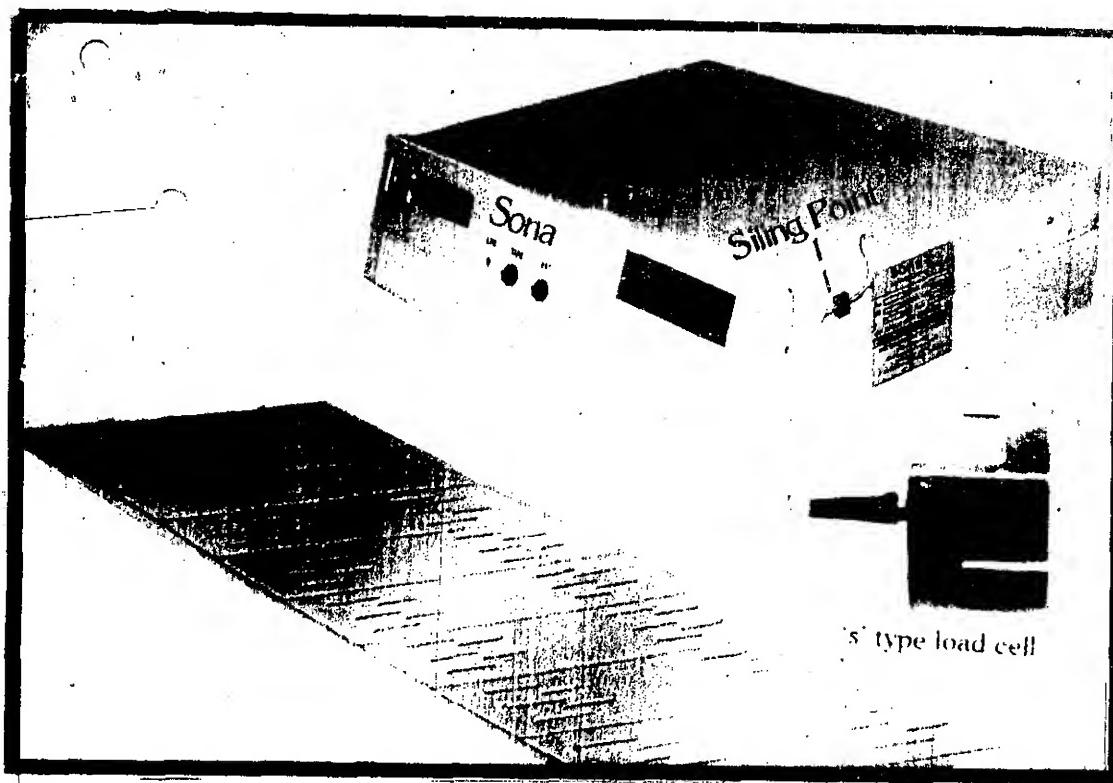


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model (at the indicator).

The indicator of the model has been sealed through the sealing wire by making holes in the bottom plate and opposite side plate indicator. The sealing wire is passed through these two holes and a lead plug is attached with the sealing wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g. or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , *k* being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

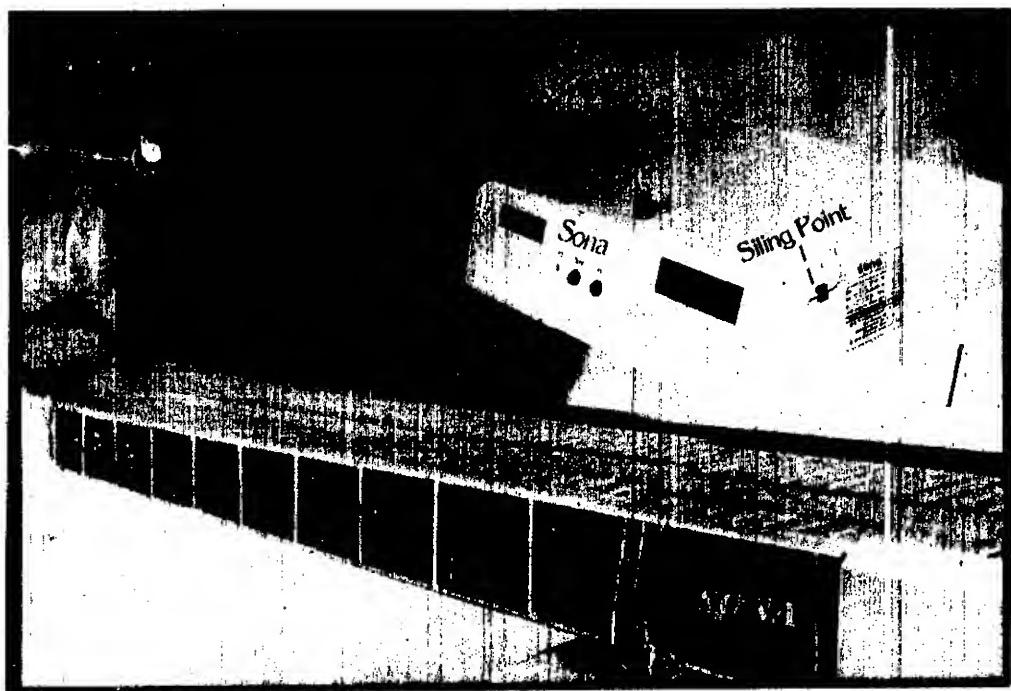
[F. No. WM-21 (276)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1657.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नागौर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स-4, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, बसनी रोड, डी.ओ. नागौर, राजस्थान-341001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "सोना-40" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सोना" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/08 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम

इंडिकेटर के नीचे की प्लेट और सामने की प्लेट में छेद करके सीलिंग तार द्वारा मॉडल के इंडिकेटर को सील किया जाता है। सीलिंग तार को इन दो छेदों में से निकाला गया और लीड प्लग को सीलिंग तार से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(276)/2007]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1657.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with digital indication of "SONA-40" series belonging to medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SONA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Nagaur Engineering Works, 4-Industrial Area, Basni Road, D.O. Nagaur, Rajasthan-341001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/08.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 40tonne, and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

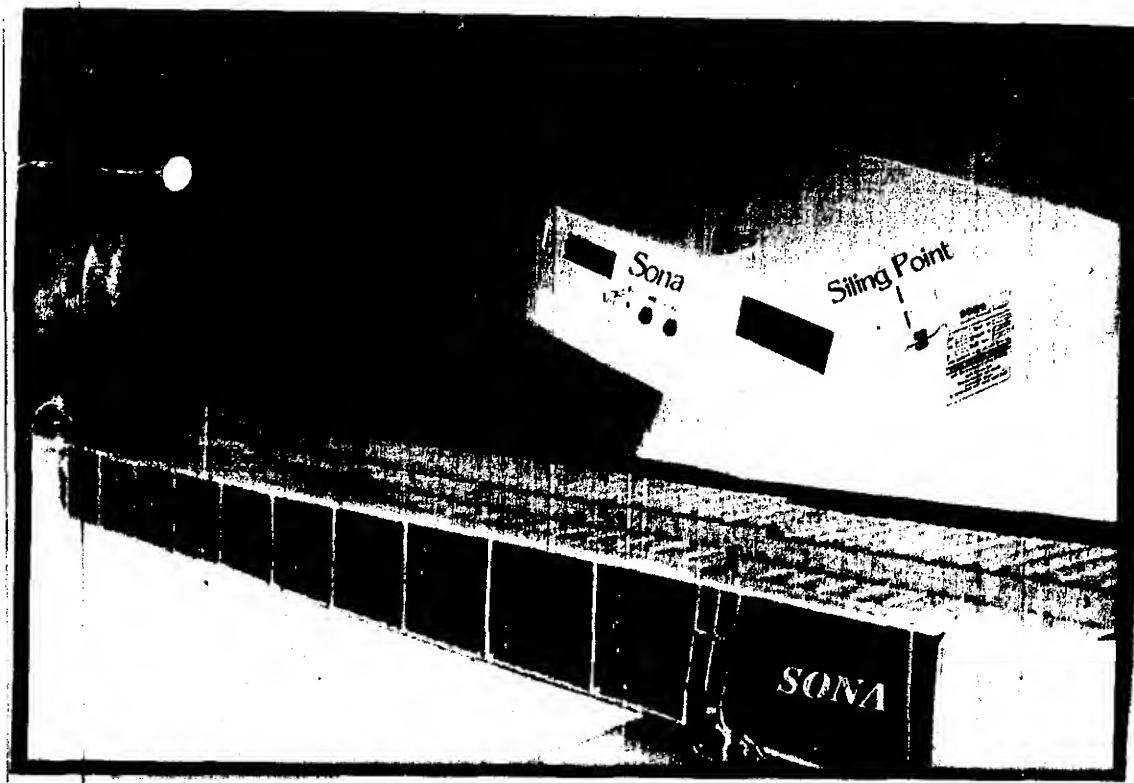


Fig. 2. Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model (at the indicator)

The indicator of the model has been sealed through the sealing wire by making holes in the bottom plate and opposite side plate indicator. The sealing wire is passed through these two holes and a lead plug is attached with the sealing wire. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

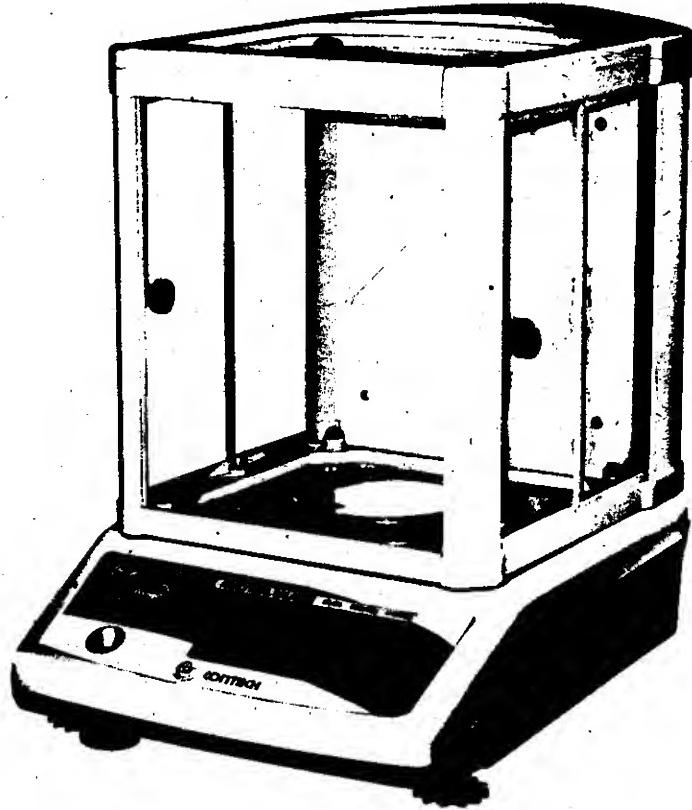
[F. No. WM-21 (276)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1658.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60), तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल, यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कॉन्टैक इंस्ट्रुमेंट लि., प्लाट नं. ईएल-221 एम आई डी सी, इलैक्ट्रोनिक जॉन, महापे, नवी मुंबई-400701 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-1) वाले “सी-ए-124” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “कॉन्टैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/27 समनुरेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मेग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्प्रेशन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 1 मि.ग्रा. और स्केल इंटरवल “डी” 0.1 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

बाड़ी के छिद्र से और कवर मार्डिंग स्क्रू में से सिंगल तार निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और सील को इस प्रकार फिक्स किया गया है कि सील को तोड़े बिना मरीन को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमबार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित भौंडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 50,000 या ऊपर के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 , 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(303)/2007]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1658.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "CA-124" and with brand name "CONTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Contech Instruments Ltd., Plot No. EL-221, MIDC Electronic Zone, Mhape, Navi Mumbai-400701, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/27;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 120g and minimum capacity of 100mg. The verification scale interval ('e') is 1mg, and scale interval 'd' is 0.1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

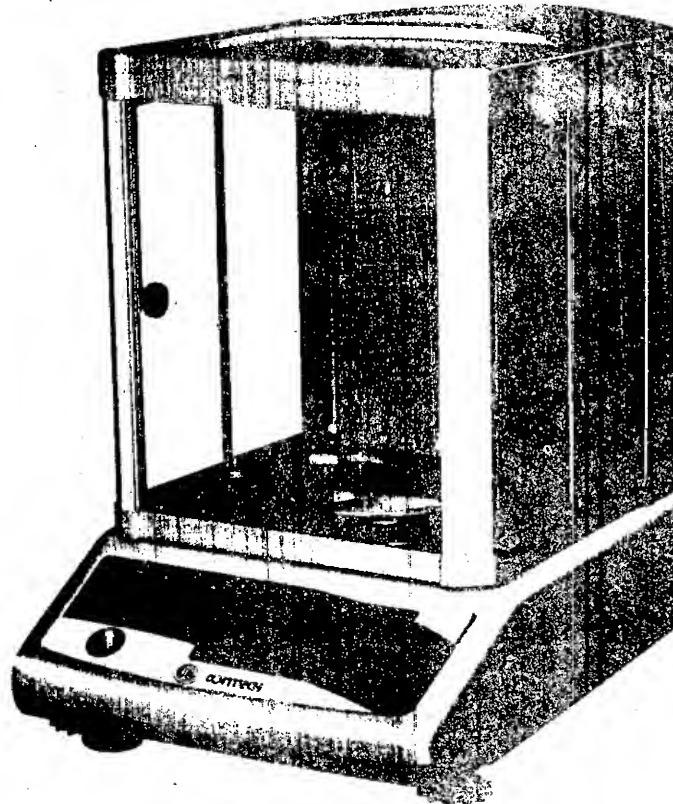


Figure-2 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

The sealing is done by a single wire passing through the cover mounting screw and through the holes in the body and a seal is fixed in such a manner so that opening of the machine is not possible without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval ('n') in the range of 10,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , were k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

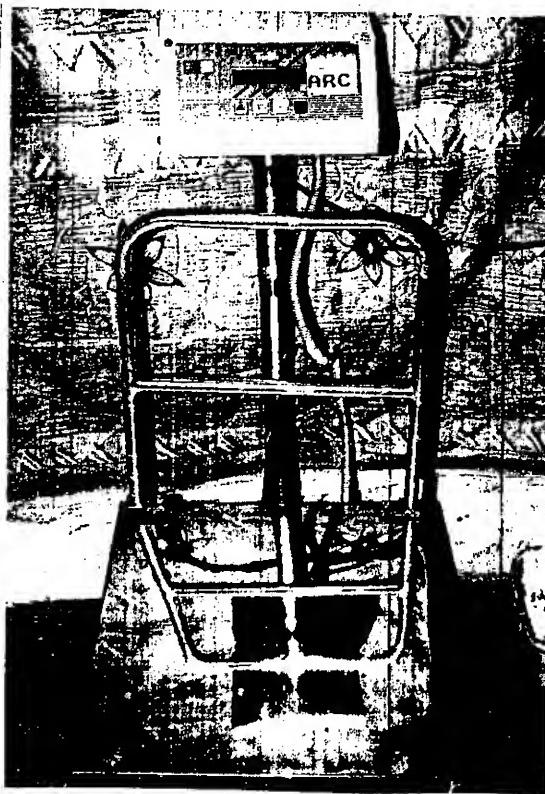
[F. No. WM-21(303)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1659.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्युक्तों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए आर सी इंस्ट्रुमेंट कम्पनी, 408, आशियाना ट्रेड सेन्टर, आंदित्यपुर, जमशेदपुर-831013 ज्ञारखण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ए पी” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ए आर सी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/24 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तशानात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टार्मिंग प्लेट पर सील करने के पाइंट को लगाया जाएगा ताकि इंडीकेटर को पीछे की ओर कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोला जाने से रोका जा सके। सील करने के तार को लीड के माध्यम से, सर्किट डायग्राम और यांत्रिक एसेम्बली की सुरक्षा के लिए इंडीकेटर के आधार से जोड़ा जाएगा कि सील को तोड़े बिना इंडीकेटर को नहीं खोला जा सके। मॉडल के सीरिंग प्रावधान का एक विशिष्ट सीमेटिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से $10,000$ तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और $5,000$ कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम. 21 (304)/2007]
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1659.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "AP" and with brand name "ARC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. ARC Instruments Company, 408, Ashiana Trade Centre, Adityapur, Jamshedpur-831 013, Jharkhand and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/24;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity is 1kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 50 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

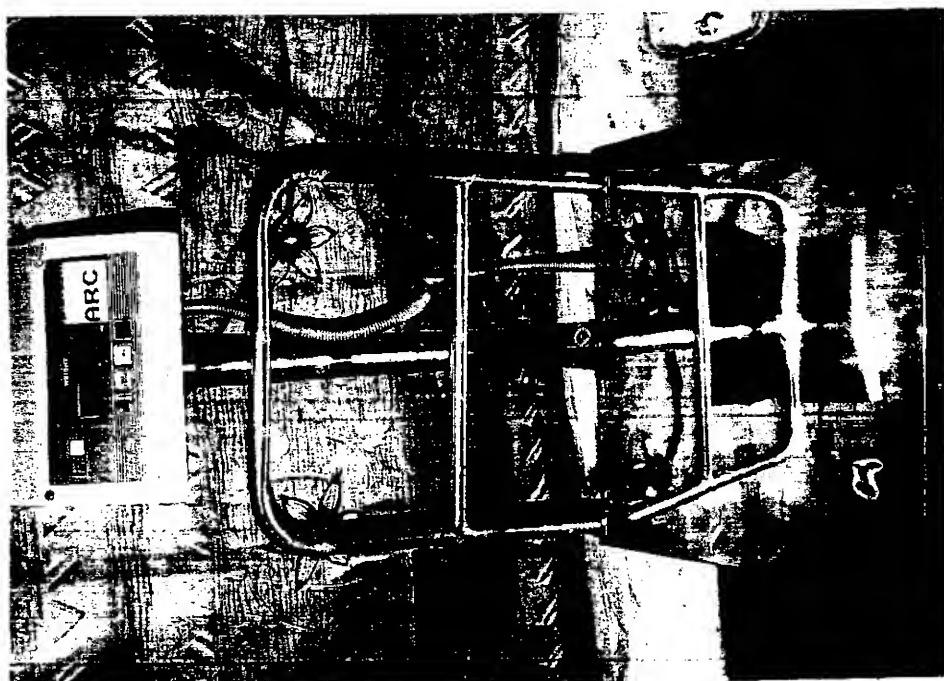


Figure 2 : Sealing arrangement.

Sealing point is affixed on the stamping plate to avoid fraudulent use at the back side of the indicator. Internal sealing wire is connected with the base of the indicator for the security of circuit diagram and mechanical assembly through the lead, so that the indicator can not be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5,000 kg. with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g. or more and with '*e*' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

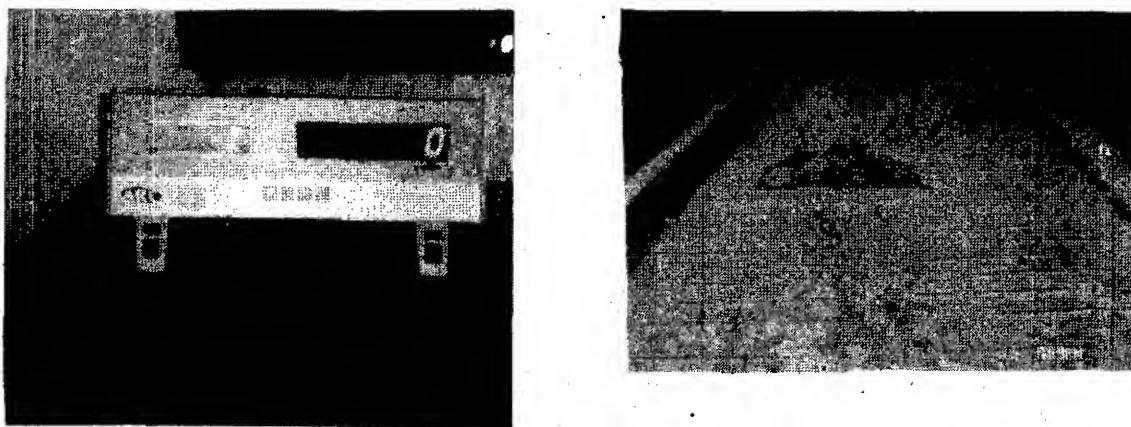
[F. No. WM-21 (304)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1660.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आवृत्ति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए आर सी इंस्ट्रमेंट कम्पनी, 408, आशियाना ट्रेड सेन्टर, आदित्यपुर, जमशेदपुर-831 013, झारखण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ए आर सी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/25 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टार्पिंग प्लेट पर सील करने के पाइंट को लगाया जाएगा ताकि इंडीकेटर को पीछे की ओर खोला जाने से रोका जा सके। सील करने के तार को लीड के माध्यम से, सर्किट डायग्राम और यांत्रिक एसेम्बली की सुरक्षा के लिए इंडीकेटर के आधार से जोड़ा जाएगा कि सील को तोड़े बिना इंडीकेटर को नहीं खोला जा सके। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का एक विशिष्ट सीमेटिक डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जहाँ ‘के’ धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(304)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधि क माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1660.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "AW" and with brand name "ARC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. ARC Instruments company, 403, Ashiana Trade Centre, Aripur, Jamshedpur-831 013, Jharkhand and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/08/25.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

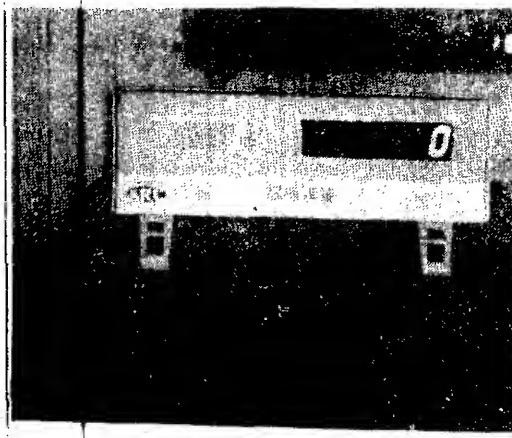


Figure 2 : Sealing arrangement.

Sealing point is on the stamping plate at the back side of the indicator. Internal sealing wire is connected with the base of the indicator for the security of circuit diagram and mechanical assembly through the lead, so that the indicator can not be opened without breaking the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 150 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where 'k' is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (304)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

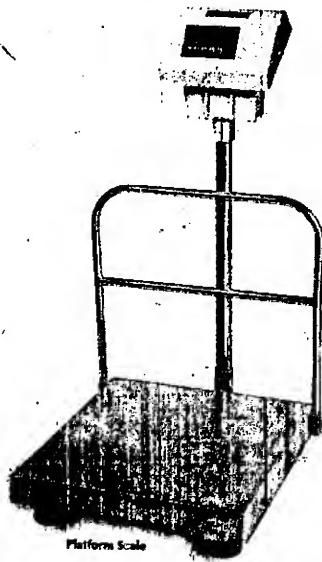
नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1661.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस्से टेराडका लि., नं. 377/22, 6ठां क्रास, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “डीएस-415” शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार-कि.ग्रा. को लीटर में बदलने की सुविधा सहित) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एस्से” है (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/437 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार-कि.ग्रा. को लीटर में बदलने की सुविधा सहित) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शात प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। वेक्यूम फलोरसेंट डिस्प्ले (ए एफ डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हट्टर्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

DS-415Kg/Ltr



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंध किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घीषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है; विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मिली ग्रा. से 50 मिली ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 100 मिली ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक और 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई”, मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 , या 5×10^8 , के हैं, जहां पर ‘के’ धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

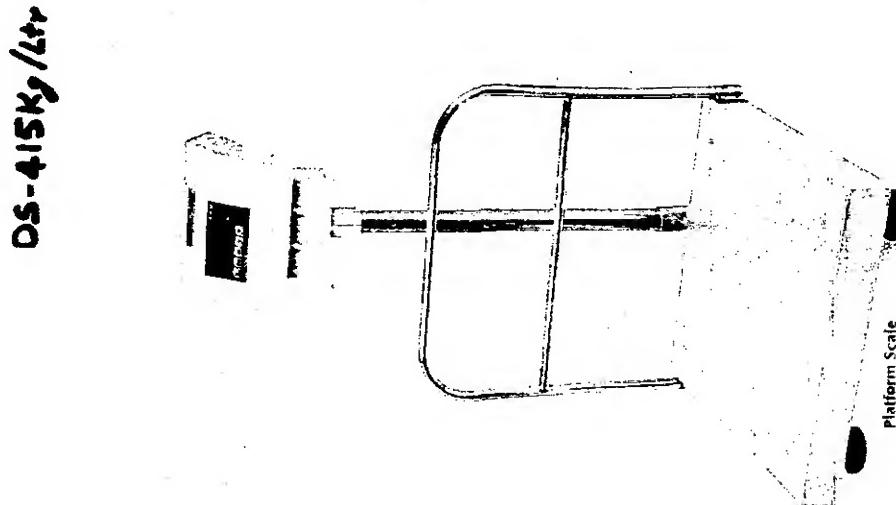
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(171)/2007]
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1661.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type-with kg to litre conversion facility) with digital indication of "DS-415" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ESSAE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/437;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type-with kg to litre conversion facility) with a maximum capacity of 150kg and minimum capacity is 500g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum fluorescent Display (VFD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



The sealing also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity range above 50kg and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (171)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1662.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट यर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, 'केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एस्से टेराइका लि., नं. 377/22, छठा क्रास, विल्सन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "डीएस-852" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार-कि.ग्रा. को लीटर में बदलने की सुविधा सहित) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एस्से" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/436 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार-कि.ग्रा. को लीटर में बदलने की सुविधा सहित) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। वेक्यूम फ्लोरसेंट डिस्प्ले (वी एफ डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

DS-852 Kg/Ltr



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टार्मिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा तथा मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक और 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 , अथवा 5×10^6 , के हैं, जहां पर 'के' धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(171)/2007]
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2008

S.O. 1662.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type-with kg to litre conversion facility) with digital indication of "DS-852" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ESSAE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Terapka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/436;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell-based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type-with kg to litre conversion facility) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Florescent Display (VFD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

DS-852 Kg/Ltr



The sealing also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' e ' value of 100 mg or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

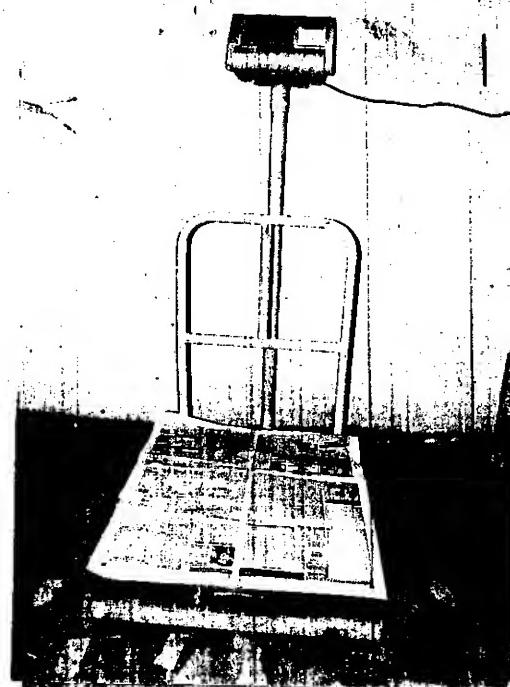
[F. No. WM-21 (171)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1663.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त उक्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सत्यम वेइंग सिस्टम, नं. बी एस-3, ए बी सी काम्पलैक्स, कृष्णा सिनेमा के पास, आलमबाग, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-I, II) वाले “एस डब्ल्यू पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सत्यम” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/410 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्लनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



मॉडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंद किया जाएगा तथा माडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। माडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , अथवा 5×10^4 , के हैं, जहां पर ‘क’ धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

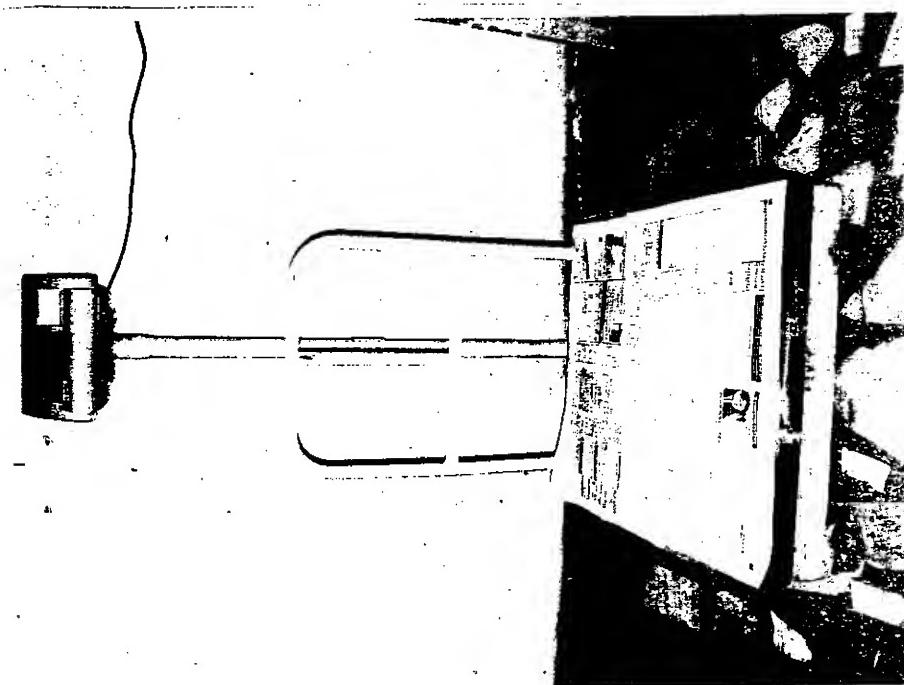
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(229)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th March, 2008

S.O. 1663.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "SWP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SATYAM" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Satyam Weighing System, No.BS-3, A B C Complex, Near Krishna Cinema, Alambagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/410;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity is 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Schematic arrangement of Sealing arrangement.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000kg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' e ' value of 5 g or more and with ' e ' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

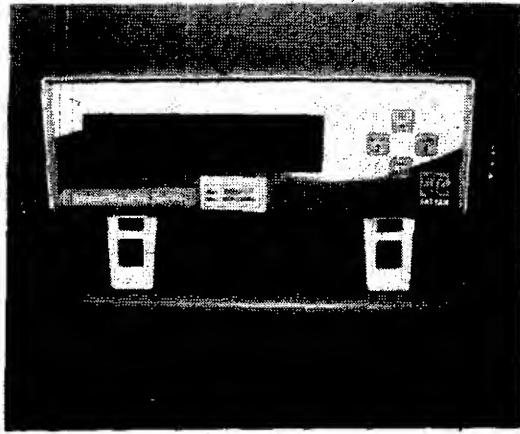
[F. No. WM-21 (229)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1664.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न यांत्रिकियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सत्यम बेइंग सिस्टम, नं. बी एस-3, ए बी सी काम्पलैक्स, कृष्णा सिनेमा के पास, आलमबाग, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस डब्लू डब्लू” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सत्यम” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/07/411 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



माडल को सीलिंग करने के प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबंध किया जाएगा तथा माडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तें पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा। माडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का विशिष्ट स्कीम डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक तथा 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^8 , 2×10^8 , अथवा 5×10^8 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

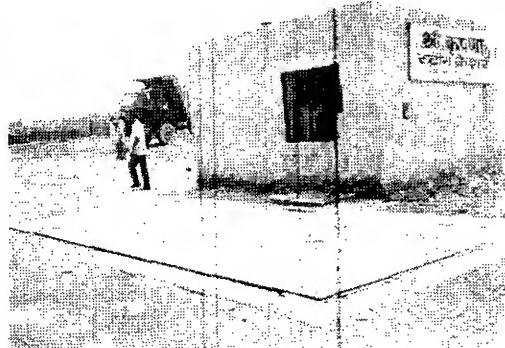
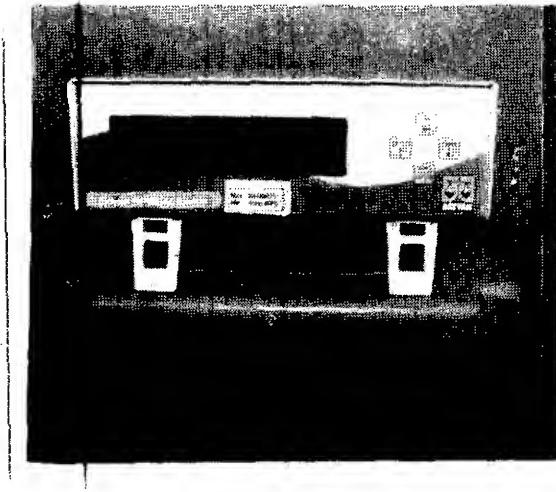
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(229)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th March, 2008

S.O. 1664.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of "SWW" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SATYAM" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Satyam Weighing System, No. BS-3, A B C Complex, Near Krishna Cinema, Alambagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/411;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (weighbridge type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity is 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Schematic arrangement of Sealing arrangement.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. A typical schematic diagram of the sealing arrangement of the model has been given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (229)/2007]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 मार्च, 2008

का.आ. 1665.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधौक्ष हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई अकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्रा.लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोबाई, मुंबई-400072 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “आई एन डी 205” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार-एयर वैगेज स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मैटलर टोलेडो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/07/286 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। तोलन परिणाम 2 डिस्प्ले का उपयोग करते हुए उपदर्शित होते हैं एक प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) का उपयोग करते हुए यात्री पेनल सूचक और दूसरा डॉट मैट्रिक्स वैक्यूम फ्लोरसेंट डिस्प्ले (वी एफ डी) का उपयोग करते हुए संचालन पेनल सूचक के लिए होता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

IND - 205

Series.



स्टम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को बिक्री से पहले या बाद में उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनियोग किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(95)/2007]
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2008

S.O. 1665.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type-Air Baggage Scale) weighing instrument with digital indication of "IND-205" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo India Private Limited, Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400072 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/07/286;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity is 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The result of measurement are indicated by using two displays, one for passenger panel indicator using Light Emitting Diode (LED) and another for operation panel indicator using Dot-matrix Vacuum Fluorescent Display (VFD). The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc. before or after sale.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (95)/2007]
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1666.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एवं द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 1528 (भाग 15): 2007 आईएसओ 5017: 1988 उष्मासह सामग्रियों के नमूने लेने की और भौतिक परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 15 सघन आकारित अग्निसह उत्पाद के बटक घनत्व, दृश्य सरन्ध्रता और वास्तविक सरन्ध्रता ज्ञात करने की पद्धति (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1528 (भाग 15) 1991	30 सितम्बर, 2007	

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूर्णे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 15/टी-66]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1666.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS 1528(Part 15):2007/ISO 5017:1998 Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 15 Method for determination of bulk density, apparent porosity and true porosity of dense shaped refractory products (first revision)	IS 1528 (Part 15):1991	30 September, 2007	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 15/T-66]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1667.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित सं. की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 1528 (भाग 16): 2007 आईएसओ 8894-2 : 1990 उष्मासह सामग्रियों के नमूने लेने की और भौतिक परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 16- तप्त- तार पद्धति (समांतर) के अनुसार तापीय चालकता ज्ञात करना (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1528 (भाग 16) 1991	30 सितम्बर, 2007	

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 15/टी-67]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1667.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 1528 (Part 16):2007/ISO 8894-2:1990 Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 16 Determination of thermal conductivity according to hot-wire method (parallel) (first revision)	IS 1528 (Part 16):1991	30 September, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 15/T-67]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1668.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 1528 (भाग 21) : 2007/आईएसओ 8894-1 : 1987 उष्मासह सामग्रियों के नमूने लेने की ओर भौतिक परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 21- तप्त-तार पद्धति (क्रास-एर) के अनुसार तापीय चालकता ज्ञात करना।	—	30 सितम्बर 2007	

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम् में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 15/टी-100]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाट्ला, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1668.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS 1528 (Part 21):2007/ISO 8894-1:1987 Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 21 Determination of thermal conductivity according to hot-wire method (cross-array)	—	30 September, 2007	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 15/T-100]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1669.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 7199: 2008 उच्च ताप सह पथर की वात्या भट्टी-विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	7199: 1974	30 अप्रैल, 2008	

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 15/टी-64]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाट्ला, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1669.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of India Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS 7199: 2008 Blast Furnace Stove Refractories-Specification (First Revision)	IS 7199: 1974	30 April, 2008	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 15/T-64]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली; 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1670.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 1528 (भाग 22): 2007/आईएसओ 8841:1991 उभासह सामग्रियों के नमूने लेने की ओर भौतिक परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 22 सघन आकारित अग्रिंसह उत्पाद की गैस पारगम्यता ज्ञात करने की पद्धति		30 सितम्बर, 2007	

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बैंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 15/टी-66]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1670.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS 1528 (Part 22): 2007/ISO 8841:1991 Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 22 Method for determination of permeability to gases of dense shaped refractory products	—	30 September, 2007	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 15/T-66]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1671.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 1528 (भाग 5): 2007/आईएस 5014:1997 उष्मासह सामग्रियों के नमने लेने की और भौतिक परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 5 सघन और उष्मारोधी आकारित उत्पाद के परिवेश तापमान पर भूलभूल भौतिकीय करने की पद्धति (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1528 (भाग 5) 1993/आईएसओ 5014:1996 (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	30 सितम्बर, 2007	

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 15/टी-66]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1671.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS 1528 (Part 5): 2007/ISO 5014:1997- Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 5 Method for determination of modulus of rupture at ambient temperature of dense and insulating shaped refractory products (third revision)	IS 1528 (Part 5):1993 ISO 5014:1996 (second revision)	30 September, 2007	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 15/T-66]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1672.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 1528 (भाग 9): 2007/आईएस 5018:1983 उप्पासह सामग्रियों के नमूने लेने की और भौतिक परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 9 वास्तविक घनत्व ज्ञात करना (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1528 (भाग 9) 1995 (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	30 सितम्बर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली - 110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूर्णे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 15/टी-66]

डॉ. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1672.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of India Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS 1528 (Part 9): 2007/ISO 5018:1983- Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 9 Determination of true density. (fourth revision)	IS 1528 (Part 9):1995 (third revision)	30 September, 2007	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : MTD 15/T-66]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1673.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एवं दिल्ली अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित सं. की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	स्थापित तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 1528 (भाग 13) : 2007/आईएस 12676: 2000 उष्मासह सामग्रियों के नमूने लेने की और भौतिक परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 13 कार्बन मोनोआक्साइड से प्रतिरोधित ज्ञात करना (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1528 (भाग 13) : 1974 (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	30 सितम्बर, 2007	

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूर्णे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी15/टी-67]

डॉ. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भट्टला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1673.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of India Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl No. and year of the Indian Standards No Establis... Indian Standard	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS 1528(Part 13): 2007/ISO 12676-2000 Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 13 Determination of resistance to carbon monoxide (second revision)	IS 1528(Part 13):1974 (first revision)	30 September, 2007	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. : MTD 15/T-67]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 23 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1674.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 1528 (भाग 12) : 2007/आईएस 5016:1997 उष्मासह सामग्रियों के नमूने लेने की और भौतिक परीक्षण पद्धतियों भाग 12 आकारित उष्मारोधी अग्निसह उत्पाद के बल्क घनत्व और वास्तविक सरन्द्रता ज्ञात करने की पद्धति (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1528 (भाग 12) 1974 (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	30 सितम्बर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूर्णे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 15/टी-66]

डॉ. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 23rd June, 2008

S.O. 1674.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of India Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 1528 (Part 12): 2007/ISO 5016:1997 Methods of sampling and physical tests for refractory materials Part 12 Method for determination of bulk density and true porosity of shaped insulating refractory products (second revision)	IS 1528 (Part 12): 1974 (first revision)	30 September, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 15/T-66]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met. Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 24 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1675.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया हैं वह स्थापित हो गयां हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, को संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस/आईईजी 61558-2-6:1997 पॉवर ट्रांसफार्मरों, पॉवर आपूर्ति इकाइयों और ऐसी इकाइयों की सुरक्षा—भाग 2 विशिष्ट अपेक्षाएं अनुभाग 6 सामान्य उपयोग हेतु सुरक्षा विलगनकारी ट्रांसफार्मर	—	30 सितम्बर 2007	

इस भारतीय मानक की एक प्रति भारतीय मानक व्यूरो मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनंतपुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : ईटी/6/टी-55]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रभुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 24th June, 2008

S.O. 1675.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies the Indian Standards, to the Indian Standard particulars of which is given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued:

SCHEDULE

Sl No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS/IEC 61558-2-6:1997 Safety of power transformers, power supply units and similar Part 2 Particular requirements Section 6 Safety isolating transformers for general use	—	30 April 2008	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. ET 16/T-55]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Scientist 'F' & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 25 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1676.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम 1988 के नियम (4) के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेन्सों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिये गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस सं.	चालू तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक व संबंधित भारतीय मानक मार्च 2008
1	2	3	4	5
मार्च 2008				
01	8920587	28-03-2008	मैसर्स गैलेक्सी कोनकैब (इ.) प्रा.लि. जी-164, 164ए सीतापुरा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र जयपुर (राजस्थान)	398 (भाग 2):1996 ए सी एस आर
02	8919505	25-03-2008	मैसर्स अग्रवाल इण्डस्ट्रीज एफ-157, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र सरणा डूंगर, जयपुर (राजस्थान)	4985:2000 यू पी वी सी पाईप्स
03	8920991	28-03-2008	मैसर्स बालाजी प्लास्टर उद्योग एफ-346, आई.जी.सी. (खारा) बीकानेर (राजस्थान)	2547 (भाग 2):1976 जिप्सम बिल्डिंग प्लास्टर
04	8912184	26-02-2008	मैसर्स केसरी ट्रूब्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड ए-55, श्री खाटू श्याम जी औ.क्षेत्र रोंगस - 332 404 जिला- सोकर (राजस्थान)	1239 (भाग 1):2004 माइल्ड स्टील ट्रूब्स
05	8920789	28-03-2008	मैसर्स मोदी टाईल्स फैक्ट्री प्लॉट नं. 177, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र रानी बाजार बीकानेर- 334001 (राजस्थान)	1237:1980 सीमेंट कॉक्रीट फ्लोरिंग टाईल्स
06	8913186	29-02-2008	मैसर्स निखिल इण्टरनेशनल बी-70, बाईस गोदाम जयपुर-302 006 (राजस्थान)	5029:1979 बैडस्टैडूस, हॉस्पिटल, जनरल परपजेस
07	8920688	28-03-2008	मैसर्स नोबल वायर एण्ड केबल्स एफ-114, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र जयपुर (राजस्थान)	398 (भाग 2):1996 ए सी एस आर
08	8913388	29-02-2008	मैसर्स पूजा पॉवर केबल इण्डस्ट्रीज जी 1-651, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र सीतापुर जयपुर- 303 022 (राजस्थान)	694:1990 पीवीसी इन्सुलेटेड केबल्स
09	8913489	29-02-2008	मैसर्स पूजा पॉवर केबल इण्डस्ट्रीज जी 1-651, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र सीतापुर, जयपुर- 303022 (राजस्थान)	1554 (भाग 1):1998 पीवीसी इन्सुलेटेड (एचडी) केबल्स
10	8913085	29-02-2008	मैसर्स पीएसएल लिमिटेड 92/300, कुसुम, पटेल मार्ग शिंग्रा पथ, मानसरोवर जयपुर-302 020 (राजस्थान)	3589:2001 स्टील पाईप्स फॉर बॉटर एण्ड सीबेज
11	8920486	27-03-2008	मैसर्स राज सीमेंट प्रॉडक्ट्स बीकानेर रोड नागौर-241 001 (राजस्थान)	458:2003 प्रीकास्ट कॉक्रीट पाईप्स

1	2	3	4	5
12	8920890	28-03-2008	मैसर्स राठी सीमेंट फैब्रिटी प्लॉट नं. 175, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र रानी बाजार, बीकानेर-334 001	1237:1980 सीमेंट कॉक्रीट फ्लोरिंग टाइल्स (राजस्थान)
13	8917093	10-03-2008	मैसर्स रुमानी ज्वैलर्स प्लॉट नं. 156, शॉप नं. 3 एवं 4 द्वितीय सी रोड, सरदारपुरा जोधपुर (राजस्थान).	1417:1999 स्वर्णभूषणों पर हॉलमार्किंग
14	8920385	28-3-2008	मैसर्स सूरजमल रविन्द्रकुमार 183, किशनपोल बाजार जयपुर (राजस्थान)	1417:1999 स्वर्णभूषणों पर हॉलमार्किंग

डी/13:11]

[सं. सी एम
ए. के. तलवार, उप
महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 25th June, 2008

S.O. 1676.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards(Certification Regulation 1988, the Bureau of India Standards hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedules.

SCHEDULE

Sl.No.	Licence No.	Operative Date (CML-)	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the licences and the relevant IS: Designation
1	2	3	4	5
MARCH 2008				
01	8920587	28-03-2008	M/s. Galaxy Concab (I) Pvt. Ltd. G-164, 164A Sitapura Industrial Area, Jaipur Rajasthan	398 (Pt.2):1996 ACSR
02	8919505	25-03-2008	M/s. Agarwal Industrial F-157, Industrial Area Sama Doongar , Jaipur Rajasthan	4985:2000 UPVC Pipes
02	8920991	28-03-2008	M/s. Balaji Plaster Udyog F-346, I.G.C. (Khara), Bikaner Rajasthan	2547 (Pt.2) 1976 Gypsum Building Plaster
04	8912184	26-02-2008	M/s. Kesri Tubes Private Limited A-55, Shri Khatu Shyamji Industrial Area, Reengus-332404 Distt. Sikar, Rajasthan	1239 (Pt.1):2004 Mild Steel Tubes
05	8920789	28-03-2008	M/s. Modi Tiles Factory Plot No.177, Industrial Area Rani Bazar, Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan	1237:1980 Cement Concrete Flooring Tiles
06	8913186	29-02-2008	M/s. Nikhil International B-70, Bais Godam Jaipur-302006 Rajasthan	5029:1979 Bedsteads, Hospital General Purpose
07	8920688	28-03-2008	M/s. Noble Wire & Cables F-114, RIICO Industrial Area Jaipur Rajasthan	398 (Pt.2):1996 ACSR

1	2	3	4	5
08	8913388	29-02-2008	M/s. Pooja Power Cable Industries GI-651, RIICO Industrial Area Sitapura, Jaipur-302022 Rajasthan	694:1990 PVC Insulated Cables
09	8913489	29-02-2008	M/s. Pooja Power Cable Industries GI-651, RIICO Industrial Area Sitapura, Jaipur-302022 Rajasthan	1554(Pt.1):1988 PVC Insulated (HD) Cables
10	8913085	29-02-2008	M/s.PSL Limited 92/300, KUSUM, Patel Marg Shipra Path, Mansarovar Jaipur-302020 Rajasthan	3589:2001 Steel Pipes for Water & Sewage
11	8920486	27-03-2008	M/s. Raj Cement Products Bikaner Road, Nagaur-241001 Rajasthan	458:2003 Precast Concrete Pipes
12	8920890	28-03-2008	M/s. Rathi Cement Factory Plot No.175, Industrial Area Rani Bazar, Bikaner-334001 Rajasthan	1237:1980 Cement Concrete Flooring Tiles
13	8917093	10-03-2008	M/s. Rumani Jewellers Plot No. 156, Shop No.3 & 4 2nd C Road, Sardarpura Jodhpur Rajasthan	1417:1999 Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery
14	8920385	28-03-2008	M/s. Surajmal Ravindra Kumar 183 Kishanpole Bazar Jaipur Rajasthan	1417:1999 Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery

[No. CMD/ 13:11]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1677.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 1239 (भाग 1):2004 इस्पात की नलियां, नलिकाकार साथग्रियां तथा इस्पात की अन्य फिटिंग विशिष्टि भाग 1 इस्पात की नलियां (छटा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 2 नवम्बर 2007	1 अगस्त 2008	

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 19/टी-1]

डॉ. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1677.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standard (s) No. amendment (s)	No. & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS 1239 (Part 1):2004 Steel tubes, tubulars and other wrought, steel fittings—Specification Part 1 Steel tubes (sixth revision)	Amendment No. 2 November 2007	1 August 2008	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 19/T-1]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1678.—भारतीय मानक व्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक व्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधन भारतीय मानक (कों) संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 1161:1998 इस्पात नलिकाएं संरचनात्मक उपयोगों के लिए—विशिष्ट (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 3 मई 2008	26 जून 2008	

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक व्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली -110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : एमटीडी 19/टी-2]

डॉ. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1678.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standard (s) No. amendment (s)	No. & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS 1161:1998 Steel tubes for structural purposes—Specification (fourth revision)	Amendment No. 3 May 2008	26 June 2008	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. MTD 19/T-2]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg)

नई दिल्ली, 27 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1679.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों)	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. आईएस 2185 (भाग 4): 2008 कंक्रीट की चिनाइ वाली इकाईयाँ- विशिष्ट: भाग 4 पूर्वरूपित फोम प्रयुक्त जालीदार कंक्रीट ब्लॉक	—	31 मई 2008	
2. आईएस 15786: 2008 प्रीलेमिनेटिड सीमेंट आबद्ध पार्टिकल बोर्ड-विशिष्ट	—	30 जून 2008	

इन भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली -110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चंडीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तपुरम में बिक्री होते उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 27th June, 2008

S.O. 1679.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (I) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No. and year of the Indian Standards No. Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the new Indian Standard	Date of Established	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 IS 2185 (Part 4): 2008 Concrete Masonry Units- Specification: Part 4 Preformed Foam Cellular Concrete Blocks	—	31 May 2008	
2 IS 15786 : 2008 Prelaminated Cement Bonded Particle Board—Specification	—	30 June 2008	

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' & Head (Civil Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 1 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ। 1680.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम (4) के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेन्सों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिये गए हैं:-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस सं.	चालू तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक व संबंधित भारतीय मानक
1	2	3	4	5
अप्रैल 2008				
1	8921892	1-4-2008	मैसर्स उत्तरी राजस्थान सहकारी दुध उत्पादक संघ लिमिटेड, श्री गंगानगर रोड, बीकानेर-334002 (राजस्थान)	13334 (भाग 1):1998 स्किम्ड मिल्क पाउडर-स्टैण्डर्ड ग्रेड
2	8923189	27-3-2008	मैसर्स आभूषण ज्वैलर्स, 303, तेह बाजार, रामसिंह नगर, गंगानगर -335051 (राजस्थान)	1417:1999 स्वर्णाभूषणों पर हॉलमार्किंग
3	8924494	4-4-2008	मैसर्स ठोलिया केबल्स (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेट एफ-735 बी, रोड नं. 9 एफ 3 विश्वकर्मा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र जयपुर -302013 (राजस्थान)	398 (भाग 2):1996 एसीएसआर
4	8924696	7-4-2008	मैसर्स अशोका इंडस्ट्रीज एफ-143, रोड नं. 07 रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, विन्दायका जयपुर- 302012 (राजस्थान)	398 (भाग 2):1996 एसीएसआर
5	8924801	8-4-2008	मैसर्स मोहित इण्डिया प्लॉट नं: एफ-21डी, फेज-प्रथम भिवाडी -301019 जिला - अलवर (राजस्थान)	14151 (भाग 1):1999 पी ई पाईप्स
6	8925193	8-4-2008	मैसर्स श्री गुलाब केबल्स जी 1-181, रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र कालाडेरा जयपुर-302018 (राजस्थान)	398 (भाग 2):1996 ए सी एस आर
7	8925294	10-4-2008	मैसर्स सागर इण्डस्ट्रीज ई-293 (एच), रोड नं. 14 विश्वकर्मा औद्योगिक क्षेत्र ¹ जयपुर - 302013 (राजस्थान)	398 (भाग 2):1996 ए सी एस आर
8	8926094	7-4-2008	मैसर्स एच.एम. पाईप्स प्रा.लि. जी 47-48, बगरू औद्योगिक क्षेत्र फेज- द्वितीय, जयपुर (राजस्थान)	14151 (भाग 1):1999 पी ई पाईप्स
9	8926805	15-4-2008	मैसर्स जैन पोलीमर्स कृष्णा धर्मकॉटा एम.आई.एरिया, बासनी-II, फेज जोधपुर (राजस्थान)	4985:2000 यूपीवीसी पाईप्स
10	8926906	15-4-2008	मैसर्स जैन पोलीमर्स कृष्णा धर्मकॉटा एम.आई.एरिया, बासनी-II, फेज जोधपुर (राजस्थान)	13592:1992 यूपीवीसी पाईप्स फॉर सोर्ल एण्ड डिस्चार्ज सिस्टम

1	2	3	4	5
11	8927197	21-4-2008	मैसर्स टीआरएफ प्लास्टोकैम प्रा.लि. 109 से 111, रीको ऑटोगिक क्षेत्र श्रीमाधोपुर, जिला-सीकर (राजस्थान)	14151 (भाग 2):1999 क्यू सी पी ई पाईस्प
12	8927201	21-4-2008	मैसर्स टीआरएफ प्लास्टोकैम प्रा.लि. 109 से 111, रीको ऑटोगिक क्षेत्र श्रीमाधोपुर, जिला-सीकर (राजस्थान)	4984:1995 एच डी पी ई पाईस्प
13	8928001	17-4-2008	मैसर्स किरण ज्वैलर्स 69, मोती चौहटा उदयपुर (राजस्थान)	1417:1999 स्वर्णभूषणों पर हॉलमार्किंग
14	8880706	3-4-2008	मैसर्स श्री ज्वैलरी मार्ट सांवी बिल्डिंग, पांच चत्ती के पास एम.आई.रोड, जयपुर-302001 (राजस्थान)	1417:1999 स्वर्णभूषणों पर हॉलमार्किंग

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]
ए. के. तलवार, उप महा-निदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 1st July, 2008

S.O. 1680.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards(Certification) Regulation, 1988, the Bureau of India Standards hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedules.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. (C/M/L.)	Operative Date	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the licences and the relevant IS: Designation
1	2	3	4	5
APR 2008				
1	8921892	1-4-2008	M/s.Uttari Rajasthan Sahakari Dugdh Utpadak Sangh Ltd. Sri Ganganagar Road Bikaner-334002 Rajasthan	13334 (Part 1):1998 Skinned Milk Powder-Standard Grade
2	8923189	27-3-2008	M/s. Abhushan Jewellers 303, Teh Bazar Ramsingh Nagar Ganganagar-335051 Rajasthan	1417:1999 Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery
3	8924494	4-4-2008	M/s. Tholia Cables (Pvt.) Ltd. F-735 B, Road No.9F3 Vishwakarma Industrial Area Jaipur-302013 Rajasthan	398 (Part 2):1996 ACSR
4.	8924696	7-4-2008	M/s. Ashoka Industries F-143, Road No. 07 RIICO Industrial Area Bindyka, Rajasthan	398 (Part 2):1996 ACSR
5.	8924801	8-4-2008	M/s. Mohit India Plot No. F-12D, Phase-1st Bhiwadi-301019 Distt. Alwar Rajasthan	14151 (Part1):1999 PE Pipes

1	2	3	4	5
6.	8925193	8-4-2008	M/s. Shree Gulab Cables G 1-181, RIICO Industrial Area Kaladera, Jaipur-302018 Rajasthan	398 (Part 2):1996 ACSR
7.	8925294	10-4-2008	M/s. Sagar Industries E 293 (H), Road No 14 Vishwakarma Industrial Area Jaipur-302013 Rajasthan	398 (Part 2):1996 ACSR
8.	8926094	7-4-2008	M/s. H.M.Pipes Pvt.Ltd. G-47-48, Bagru Industrial Area Phase-II Jaipur, Rajasthan	14151 (Part 1):1999 PE Pipes
9.	8926805	15-4-2008	M/s. Jain Polymers Krishna Dharam Kanta M.I.Area, Basni-II, Phase Jodhpur, Rajasthan	4985:2000 UPVC Pipes
10.	8926906	15-4-2008	M/s. Jain Polymers Krishna Dharam Kanta M.I.Area, Basni-II, Phase Jodhpur, Rajasthan	13592:1992 UPVC Pipes for Soil & Discharge Systems
11.	8927197	21-4-2008	M/s. TRF Plastochem Pvt.Ltd. 109 to 111, RIICO Industrial Area Shrimadhopur Distt. Sikar Rajasthan	14151 (Part 1):1999 QCPE Pipes
12.	8927201	21-4-2008	M/s. TRF Plastochem Pvt.Ltd 109 to 111, RIICO Industrial Area Shrimadhopur Distt. Sikar Rajasthan	4984:1995 HDPE Pipes
13.	8928001	17-4-2008	M/s. Kiran Jewellers 69, Moti Chohatta Udaipur Rajasthan	1417:1999 Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery
14.	8880706	3-4-2008	M/s. Shri Jewellery Mart Sanghi Building, Near Panch Batti M.I Road Jaipur-302001 Rajasthan	1417:1999 Hallmarking of Gold Jewellery

[No. CMD/13:11]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 1 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 1681.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम, (5) के उप विनियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंस को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है:-

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस सं. समाप्त करने की तिथि	लाइसेंस रद्द/ लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक संख्या एवं भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	5
1	2	3	4	
1	9541887	11-2-2008	मैसर्स तिरुपति केवल इंडस्ट्रीज बी 1-4, सेक्टर 13 जीआईडीए, जिला गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश 273001	आईएस 393 (भाग 2): 1996 शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एल्युमीनियम चालक भाग 2 जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित एल्युमीनियम चालक

1	2	3	4	5
2	9567202	11-2-2008	मैसर्स ग्रीनप्लाई इंडस्ट्रीज लि., प्लॉट नं. 2, सेक्टर-9 आईआईई, सिड्कुल, पंतनगर, जिला उथमसिंह नगर, उत्तरांचल	आईएस 4990:1993 कंक्रीट शटरिंग कार्यों के लिए प्लाईवुड
3	9567303	11-2-2008	मैसर्स ग्रीनप्लाई इंडस्ट्रीज लि., प्लॉट नं. 2, सेक्टर-9, आईआईई, सिड्कुल, पंतनगर, जिला उथमसिंह नगर, उत्तरांचल	आईएस 1659:2004 ब्लॉक बोइस
4	1322734	28-1-2008	मैसर्स थी के सीमेंट पाइप मेन्यू- फैक्चरिंग कंपनी, सी-19 एवं 20, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, अमावा रोड, जिला: राईबरेली, उत्तर प्रदेश 229001	आईएस 458:2003 पूर्व ढलित कंक्रीट पाइप्स (प्रबलन सहित और रहित)
5	2045840	18-2-2008	मैसर्स मोतीलाल इंजीनियरिंग कंपनी, सैदपुर, जिला गाजीपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश	आईएस 325:1996 तीन फेजीय प्रेन मोटर्स
6	9161978	11-2-2008	मैसर्स सार्थक इंटरप्राइजिज लिमिटेड, 8ए/1, चर्च लेन, जिला इलाहाबाद उत्तर प्रदेश 211002	आईएस 393 (भाग 4):1994 शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एल्युमीनियम चालक भाग 4 एल्युमीनियम मिश्रधातु के लडार चालक (एल्युमी-मैनीशियम-सिलिकॉन टाइप)
7	9162879	11-2-2008	मैसर्स सार्थक इंटरप्राइजिज लिमिटेड, 8ए/1, चर्च लेन, जिला इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश 211002	आईएस 393 (भाग 2):1996 शिरोपरि प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए एल्युमीनियम चालक भाग 2 जस्तीकृत इस्पात प्रबलित एल्युमीनियम चालक
8	9261982	7-3-2008	मैसर्स किटल्साई इंडस्ट्रीज लि., शाहबाद रोड, पी ओ रामपुर, जिला रामपुर 244901	आईएस 3097:1980 परतचढ़े कर्ण बोर्ड
9	9300764	28-1-2008	मैसर्स भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स, 1, सुम्मेर गार्डन, इस्माइलगंज फेजाबाद रोड, जिला: लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश 226016	आईएस 4783:1983 थिरम सीड ड्रेसिंग फॉर्मूलेशन
10	9358088	16-1-2008	मैसर्स एनपीके केमीकल्स एंड इन्सॉर्किटसाइडेस (प्रा) लि., सी-5, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया लच्छीपुर, जिला गौरखपुर, उत्तरप्रदेश 273015	आईएस 11995:1987 आइसोप्रॉट्यूरन डब्ल्यू पी
11	9401467	18-2-2008	मैसर्स सनी सोल्वेन्ट प्रा.लि., 45 दरोगा खेरा, समीप कृष्ण लोक कॉलोनी, कानपुर रोड, जिला लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश 227101	आईएस 1061:1997 रोगनाशक द्रव्य फिनोलिक ट्राइप
12	9448392	13-3-2008	मैसर्स भारत ऑर्गेनिक्स, 1, सुम्मेर गार्डन, इस्माइलगंज फेजाबाद रोड, जिला: लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश 226016	आईएस 11995:1987 आइसोप्रॉट्यूरन डब्ल्यू पी

[सं. सी एम डी/13:13]

ए. के. तलवार, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 1st July, 2008

S.O. 1681.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the licence particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/expired with effect from the date indicated against each (Period from 1-1-2008 to 31-3-2008).

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. No. CM/L	Date of Cancellation/ Expired	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence
1	2	3	4	5
1.	9541887	11-2-2008	M/s. Tirupati Cable Industries, B1-4, Sector-13, G.I.D.A., Distt. Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh-273001	IS 398:Part 2:1996 Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part 2 Aluminium conductors, galvanized steel reinforced
2.	9567202	11-2-2008	M/s. Greenply Industries Ltd., Plot No.2, Sector-9, I.I.E., Sidcul, Pant Nagar, Distt: Udhampur Singh Nagar, Uttaranchal	IS 4990:1993 Plywood for concrete shuttering work
3.	9567303	11-2-2008	M/s. Greenply Industries Ltd., Plot No.2, Sector-9, I.I.E., Sidcul Pant Nagar, Distt: Udhampur Singh Nagar, Uttaranchal	IS 1659:2004, Block Boards
4.	1322734	28-1-2008	M/s. B.K.Cement Pipe Manufacturing Company, C-19 & 20, Industrial Area, Amawa Road, Distt: Rae Bareli Uttar Pradesh-229001	IS 458:2003- Precast Concrete Pipes (with and without Reinforcement)
5.	2045840	18-2-2008	M/s. Motilal Engineering Company Saidpur, Distt: Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh	IS 325:1996 Three-Phase induction motors
6.	9161978	11-2-2008	M/s. Sarthak Enterprises Limited, 8A/1, Church Lane, Distt: Allahabad, U.P.-211002	IS 398:Part 4:1994 Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part 4 Aluminium alloy standardised conductors (aluminium magnesium silicon type)
7.	9162879	11-2-2008	M/s. Sarthak Enterprises Limited, 8A/1, Church Lane, Distt: Allahabad U.P.-211002	IS 398:Part 2:1996 Aluminium conductors for overhead transmission purposes : Part 2 Aluminium conductors galvanized steel reinforced
8.	9261982	7-3-2008	M/s. Kitply Industries Ltd., Shahbad Road, P.O.Rampur Distt.Rampur-244901	IS 3097:1980- Veneered Particle Boards
9.	9300764	28-1-2008	M/s. Bharat Organics 1, Summer Garden, Ismailganj Faizabad Road, Distt: Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh-226016	IS 4783 : 1982- Thiram Seed Dressing Formulations
10.	9358088	16-1-2008	M/s. NPK Chemicals & Insecticides (P) Ltd, C-5, Industrial Area Lacchhipur, Distt. Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh-273015	IS 11995 : 1987- Isoproturon, WP

1	2	3	4	5
11. 9401467		18-2-2008	M/s. Sunny Solvent Pvt. Ltd., 45, Daroga Khera, Near Krishna Lok Colony, Kanpur Road, Distt: Lucknow, U.P.227101	IS 1061: 1997-Disinfectant Fluids, Phemetic Type- Specification
12. 9448392		13-3-2008	M/s. Bharat Organics, 1, Summer Garden, Ismailganj, Faizabad Road, Distt: Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh-226016	IS 11995:1987—Isoprotron, WP

[No. CMD/13:13]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 1 जुलाई, 2008

का.आ. 1682.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के नियम 4 के उपनियम (3) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस सं.	लाइसेंस प्रदान	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता करने की तिथि	भारतीय मानक संख्या एवं भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक
1	2	3	4	5
1	9645293	4-1-2008	मैसर्स सिंह स्पन पाइप इंडस्ट्रीज, गांव-मनकापुर, पोस्ट लक्सर गोला रोड, लखिमपुर, जिला खेरी, उत्तर प्रदेश 262701	आईएस 458: 2003—पूर्व ढलित कंक्रीट पाइप (प्रबलन सहित और रहित)
2	9645394	4-1-2008	मैसर्स हीरो पाइप कम्पनी गांव-जॉफरापुर, पोस्ट शिवदयालगंज जॉफरापुर, जिला गौड़ा, उत्तर प्रदेश	आईएस 458:2003—पूर्व ढलित कंक्रीट पाइप (प्रबलन सहित और रहित)
3	9645697	7-1-2008	मैसर्स कमल इंडस्ट्रीज यूनिट-2, प्लॉट नं. 1 सेक्टर, आईआईडीसी, आईआईई, पंतनगर रुद्रपुर, जिला यू एस नगर, उत्तराखण्ड	आईएस 2347:2006—घरेलू प्रेशर कुकर
4	9647095	14-1-2008	मैसर्स ताराजी ज्वेलर्स एंड बैंकर्स समीप-प्रभात टॉकीज अकब-बजाजा, हाउस नं.912, जिला फैजाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश 224001	आईएस 1417: 1999 सोना एवं सोनामिश्र धातु, ज्वेलरी/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता और मुहरांकन
5	9647196	14-1-2008	मैसर्स पंकज सीमेंट टाइल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, धरचुला रोड, समीप-डीएआरएल गेट, बस्ती, जिला-पिथौर गढ़, उत्तराखण्ड 262501	आईएस 15658: 2006—पूर्व ढले कंक्रीट ब्लॉक फार ऐविंग
6	9647907	21-1-2008	मैसर्स मुना लाल वर्मा एंड कं., 5-1, गोले मार्केट महानगर, जिला लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश 226006	आईएस 1417: 1999 सोना एवं सोनामिश्र धातु, ज्वेलरी/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता और मुहरांकन
7	9648606	28-1-2008	मैसर्स विश्वनाथ प्रसाद छग्नालाल, सेठ ज्वेलर्स हरलालका रोड, जिला जौनपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश 222001	आईएस 1417: 1999 सोना एवं सोनामिश्र धातु, ज्वेलरी/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता और मुहरांकन
8	9649204	30-1-2008	मैसर्स के. बी. एम. केबल्स, प्लॉट नं. ए-1 (भाग) इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भीमताल, जिला नैनीताल, उत्तराखण्ड 263136	आईएस 694: 1990- 1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए, पीवीसी रोधित केबल

1	2	3	4	5
9.	9649406	1-1-2008	मैसर्स श्री बाँके बिहारी इस्पात प्रा.लि., किशनपुर, किछा, जिला यू एस नगर, उत्तराखण्ड	आईएस 1786:1985 कंक्रीट प्रबलन हेतु उच्च घनत्व विकृत इस्पात के तार एवं छड़ें
10	9649608	4-2-2008	मैसर्स एम बी बेवरेजिज (इंडिया) लि, डी-63-6वी प्लॉट सं. 17-18 शिवाजी नगर कालोनी, महमूरगंज, जिला बनारस, उत्तर प्रदेश-221010	आईएस 14543 : 2004 बोतलबंद पेयजल (बोतलबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज जल के अलावा)
11	9650084	5-2-2008	मैसर्स मुकुंद ज्वेलर्स, बहोरन टोला चैक, जिला लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश	आईएस 1417:1999 सोना एवं सोनामिश्र धातु, ज्वेलरी/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता और मुहरांकन
12	9650387	7-2-2008	मैसर्स मिनी ज्वेलर्स, एस्सार कॉम्प्लेक्स, सी ब्लॉक, सेक्टर 13, कोठारी बंधु पार्क राजाजीपुरम, जिला लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश-226017	आईएस 1417:1999 सोना एवं सोनामिश्र धातु, ज्वेलरी/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता और मुहरांकन
13	9650488	8-2-2008	मैसर्स मिनी ज्वेलर्स, एस्सार कॉम्प्लेक्स, सी ब्लॉक सेक्टर 13, कोठारी बंधु पार्क राजाजीपुरम, जिला लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश-226017	आईएस 2112:2003 चादी एवं चादी मिश्रधातु, ज्वेलरी/शिल्पकारी-शुद्धता और मुहरांकन
14	9650690	13-2-2008	मैसर्स के एल बी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्रा.लि. सी-72 एलडीको सिड्कुल इंडस्ट्रियल पार्क, सितारगंज, जिला उधम सिंह नगर, उत्तराखण्ड	आईएस 374:1979 इलेक्ट्रिक सीलिंग टाइप पंखे और रेग्यूलेटर
15	9650993	14-2-2008	मैसर्स प्रगति प्लास्ट्यूब्स, प्लॉट-04, गवर्नर्मेंट इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, तालकटोरा रोड, जिला लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश	आईएस 9537(भाग 3):1983 विद्युत संस्थापन के लिए कंडयूट भाग 3 दृढ़ सारे कंडयूट के लिए विद्युतरोधी सामग्री
16	9653902	28-2-2008	मैसर्स अशोक ज्वेलर्स, गंज बाजार मेन मार्किट काशीपुर, काशीपुर, जिला उधम सिंह नगर, उत्तराखण्ड 244713	आईएस 1417:1999 सोना एवं सोनामिश्र धातु, ज्वेलरी/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता और मुहरांकन
17	9655502	10-3-2008	मैसर्स सागर फूड एंड बेवरेजिज प्लॉट सं. 19, सेक्टर 7, आईआईपी तननगर, रुद्रपुर, जिला यू एस नगर, उत्तराखण्ड-263153	आईएस 14543:2004 बोतलबंद पेयजल (बोतलबंद प्राकृतिक खनिज जल के अलावा)
18	9656504	14-3-2008	चुनार सीमेंट फैक्ट्री जय प्रकाश एसोसिएट्स की एक इकाई पी ओ चुनार, जिला मिर्जापुर उत्तर प्रदेश-231311	आईएस 1489(भाग 1):1991 पोर्टलैड पोजोलाना सीमेंट भाग 1 फ्लाईश आधारित
19	9658003	25-3-2008	मैसर्स कहैया अलंकार मंदिर सी के-62/19 बुलानला, जिला बनारस, उत्तर प्रदेश-221001	आईएस 1417:1999 सोना एवं सोनामिश्र धातु, ज्वेलरी/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता और मुहरांकन
20	9659005	28-3-2008	मैसर्स साम केबल्स एंड कंडक्टर्स प्रा.लि. 6 किमी रुद्र पुर-किछा रोड, पोस्ट लालपुर, तहसील-किछा जिला यू एस नगर-263148	आईएस 694:1990-1100 वोल्ट तक की कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए पीवीसी रोधित केबल

[सं. सी एम डी 1/13:11]

ए. के. तलवार, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 1st July, 2008

S.O. 1682.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licence particulars of which are given below have been granted with effect from the date indicated against each (Period from 1-1-2008 to 31-3-2008)

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licences No. No. (CM/L)	Grant of licence Date	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence
1	2	3	4	5
1	9645293	4-1-2008	M/s. Singh Spun Pipe Industries Village-Mancapur, Post-Lakesar, Gola Road, Lakhimpur, Distt: Kheri U.P-262701	IS 458:2003 Precast Concrete Pipes (with and without Reinforcement)
2	9645394	4-1-2008	M/s. Hero Pipe Company Vill-Jafrapur, Post-Shivdayalganj, Jafrapur, Distt: Gonda, Uttar Pradesh,	IS 458:2003 Precast Concrete Pipes (with and without Reinforcement)
3	9645697	7-1-2008	M/s. Kamal Industries Unit-II, Plot No.-1 Sector-IIIDC, IIE, Pant Nagar, Rudrapur, Distt: U S Nagar, Uttarakhand	IS 2347:2006 Domestic Pressure Cookers
4	9647095	14-1-2008	M/s. Taraji Jewellers & Bankers Near Prabhat Talkies Akab-Bajaja House No.912, Distt: Faizabad UP-224001	IS 1417:1999-Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking
5	9647196	14-1-2008	M/s. Pankaj Cement Tiles Industries Dharchula Road, Near DARL Gate, Bastye, Distt: Pithigarh, Uttaranchal-262501	IS 15658:2006 Precast Concrete Block for Paving
6	9647907	21-1-2008	M/s. Munna Lal Verma & Co. S-1, Gole Market Mahanagar, Distt: Lucknow Uttar Pradesh, 226006	IS 1417:1999-Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking
7	9648606	28-1-2008	M/s. Vishwanath Prasad Chagganlal Seth Jewellers, Harlalka Road, Distt: Jaunpur Uttar Pradesh, - 222001	IS 1417:1999-Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking
8	9649204	30-1-2008	M/s. K.B.M Cables Plot No.A-1(Part) Industrial Area, Bhimtal Distt: Nainital Uttarakhand-263136	IS 649:1990-PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V
9	9649406	1-2-2008	M/s. Shri Bankey Bihari Ispat Pvt. Ltd., Kishan Pur, Kichha, Distt: U. S. Nagar, Uttarakhand	IS 1786:1985- High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement
10	9649608	4-2-2008	M/s. M.B. Beverages (India) Ltd., D.63/6B, Plot No. 17-18, Shivaji Nagar Colony, Mahmoorganj Distt: Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh-221010	IS 14543:2004 Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral (Water))

1	2	3	4	5
11	9650084	5-2-2008	M/s. Mukund Jewellers Bahoran Tola Chowk, Distt: Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	IS 1417:1999-Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking
12	9650887	7-2-2008	M/s. Mini Jewellers Essar Complex, C-Block, Sector 13 Kothari Bandhu Park Rajaji- Puram Distt: Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh-226017	IS 1417:1999-Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking
13	9650488	8-2-2008	M/s. Mini Jewellers Essar Complex, C-Block, Sector 13 Kothari Bandhu Park Rajaji- Puram, Distt: Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh-226017	IS 2112:2003-Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking
14	9650690	13-2-2008	M/s. K.L.B Electricals Pvt Ltd. C-72, Eldeco Sidcul Industrial Park, Sitarganj Distt: Udhampur Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand	IS 374:1979- Electric ceiling type fans and regulators
15	9650993	14-02-2008	M/s. Pragati Plastubes Plot-04, Govt Indl. Estate Talkatora Road, Distt : Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	IS 9537 : Part 3 : 1983- Conduits for electrical installations : Part 3 Rigid plain conduits of Insulating materials.
16	9653902	28-02-2008	M/s Ashok jewellers Ganj Bazar, Main Market Kashipur, Distt : Udhampur Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand-244713	IS : 1417 : 1999-Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking.
17	9655502	10-03-2008	M/s Sagar Food & Beverages Plot No. 19, Sector-7, IIE, Pantnagar, Rudrapur Distt. : U. S. Nagar, Uttarakhand-263153	IS : 14543 : 2004 Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)
18	9556504	14-03-2008	M/s. Chunai Cement Factory A unit of Jai Prakash Associates Ltd. P. O. Chunai, Distt. Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh-231311	IS 1489 (Part 1) : 1991 Portland pozzolana cement Part 1 flyash based
19	9658003	25-03-2008	M/s. Kanhaiya Alankar Mandir CK. 62/19, Bulanala, Distt. Varanasi-221001, UP.	IS : 1417 : 1999-Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts Fineness and Marking
20	9659005	28-03-2008	M/s. Sam Cables & Conductors (P) Ltd. 6 KM Rudrapur-Kichha Road, Post : Lalpur, Tehsil-Kichha, Distt. : U.S. Nagar-263148.	IS : 694 : 1990-PVC Insulated cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V

[No. CMD-1/13: 11]

A.K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1683.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं आई ओ. सी. एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अहमदाबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1587/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-30012/15/97-आई आर (सी-1)]
स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 5th June, 2008

S. O. 1683.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 1587/2008) of the Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. I.O.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-6-2008.

[No. L-30012/15/97-IR(C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI Y.P. BHATT, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, GUJARAT STATE, AHMEDABAD

Reference (IT) (Central) No. 1587 of 2008

CGIT Ahmedabad No. 36 of 2007

Vadodara Ref. (IT) (C) No. 5 of 1998

ADJUDICATION BETWEEN:

M/s. I.B.P. Co. Ltd.First party

And

Their workmenSecond party

In the matter of regularisation of John Peter Fernandes etc.

Appearance:

Shri Sudhir J. Shah,
learned advocate for the first party.

Shri Narpatsinh Solanki,
learned representative for the second party.

AWARD

This industrial dispute was referred by the Assistant Director, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi vide order No. L-30012/15/97-IR (Coal-I) dated 17th March, 1998 initially to the Industrial Tribunal at Vadodara. Thereafter the said dispute was transferred to

the CGIT, Ahmedabad and again on the basis of an order of Hon. High Court of Gujarat, this dispute alongwith some other disputes have been transferred to the Industrial Tribunals functioning at Ahmedabad for adjudication under Sec. 10 (1) of the Industrial Disputes Act. The dispute between the parties relates to the following demand of the workmen:

"Whether the action of the management of Indo - Burma Petroleum Company Ltd. through General Manager, Ahmedabad and the Asstt. Manager, Baroda in terminating / retrenching / discontinuing the services every month by way of rotation and refusing absorbing / regularising the services of S/Shri John Peter Fernandes, Rajendra I. Parmar, Nandkumar T. Kadam, Mukesh S. Parmar, Rajesh S. Patel in the establishment of I.B.P. Co. Ltd is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. The Vadodara Kamdar Union, hereinafter referred to as "The union" filed statement of claim at Ex. 4 stating therein that the workmen concerned in this dispute are working with the first party, hereinafter referred to as "The company" since 1991 except Shri Rajesh S. Patel who is working since 1994; that except John Peter Fernandes the workmen are working as tank-truck attendant and John Peter Fernandes is working as heavy vehicle driver; that the company has not given its identity card; the workmen have to work in two shift-from 6.00. to 2.00 and 2.00. to. 10.00; that the company has two regular driver and two attendants; that the posts are vacant and representation was also made however the company is not regularising them and the work was entrusted to transporters; that Shri Fernandes had also applied for the post of driver at Surat however he was not taken there; that other concerned workmen had also applied for the post of permanent cleaner or attendants but they were also not taken in the regular employment; that the workmen are doing the work which the permanent workers of the company are doing and therefore, they are entitled to similar salary on the principle of 'equal pay for equal work'. After some repetition, the union requested that the workmen concerned in this dispute be given pay and wages of regular drivers / attendants, they be made permanent from 1st January, 1995, stay be granted against the recruitment of drivers and attendants in violation of seniority of the present workmen etc.

3. It may be stated here that the first party company had not retrenched, discontinued or terminated the services of the present workmen and vide Ex. 2 also an application for interim relief was moved by the union and the concerned Industrial Tribunal had granted the interim relief to the effect that the services of the present workmen should not

be dispensed with during the pendency of this Reference case and the company was also restrained from making recruitment to the post of drivers and cleaner / attendants. Therefore, the question that remains for consideration is that whether the present workmen should be directed to be regularised or absorbed in the services of the first party company.

4. The statement of claim was filed on 17-06-1998 but the company filed its defence statement on 26-04-1999. There also appears to be some talks of settlement before and after filing of the defence statement but it did not materialised.

5. The defence of the company in its defence statement Ex. 19 is that it has a small office set up at the premises of Koyali Refinery to look after the distribution and supply of the products to customers and dealers; that they have to follow the rules and regulations of recruitment. It is submitted that whenever the regular tank lorry driver or cleaner is on leave or absent, the company require the services of casual workers to ensure regular supply of petroleum products and since such arrangement is purely on account of such exigencies, the present workmen cannot be made permanent. It is also submitted that the identity cards are given by Koyali Refinery for its security purpose the same is not connected with the employment of the workmen. It is contended that the company is not obliged to run two shift on all the days for running company owned tank lorry. The company stated that it had produced the record of presence of the workmen before the Additional Labour Commissioner which was based on pay register which was not objected by the workmen while accepting the payment. The company submitted that there is only one vacancy of cleaner at Koyali and the vacancy of Heavy Vehicle Driver is at Surat. It is also contended that distribution of petroleum products is essentially and largely done through contractor operated tank lorries whereas the company owned tank lorries operated in selected locations only to supplement the fleet hence there is no question of diversion of work to contractors. The workmen were engaged as casual workers and are being paid Minimum Wages; that they being casual they are not entitled to equal wages for equal work. It is also contended that the workmen have not completed 240 days of service. After certain repetition, the company requested to reject the demand of the workmen.

6. One more interim application appears to have been filed by the union at Ex. 23 wherein it is alleged that the company is now having three trucks, it is shifting the work of transportation to the private contractors, it has recruited two new men viz. Suresh Jadav and Mahesh Solanki. It is also stated in the application that the workmen have to remain present at 6.00 am. and 2.00 pm. for work and that the company has closed second shift; that the payment is

not made regularly and therefore, it was requested that they should be given work on the basis of seniority, they should be given wages and other benefits at par with the regular driver and cleaner of the company, they should be paid wages up to the 10th of every month etc.

7. The company filed its reply at Ex. 28 contending that the Tribunal was not empowered to grant such interim relief under the Industrial Disputes Act; that the relief if granted would amount to granting the whole relief in this Reference; that none of the workmen have completed 240 days of work and therefore, they are not entitled to claim permanency and in absence of any such right of permanency, the application Ex. 23 deserves to be dismissed. The company denied that it is plying tank lorries invariably in two shifts; that it depends on the exigencies; that the engagement of casual driver and cleaner would always depend on the work load and the schedule of delivery and such numbers cannot be fixed. It is contended that the workmen being casual workers they may come for work daily with a view to get work; that there is neither any obligation nor any compulsion to report for work; that they are at liberty to come or not to come for work; that the reference made to the name of Suresh Jadav and Mahesh Solanki is irrelevant as the engagement of casual worker is dependent on the workload. It is denied that the company engaged any junior drivers or cleaners; that some regular cleaners of company possess valid driving license and therefore, they are at times engaged as drivers; that there is no such vacancy and assuming that there is vacancy, it has to be notified to the Employment Exchange. It is denied that the company made less payment. Much stress is given by the company to the fact that the workers had not completed 240 days of service and requested to dismiss the said application Ex. 23.

8. My learned predecessor had heard the arguments of the learned representatives of the parties & passed order below Ex. 23 directing that the company shall pay the wages at par with the regular employees of the company to the five concerned workmen in proportion to the days they worked from April, 2000. The company appears to have challenged the order of the Industrial Tribunal, Vadodara by filing Special Civil Application 12325 of 2000. The ad interim relief was also granted by Hon. High Court as can be seen from document mark 55/1 and mark 54/11. But, we do not know as to what was the final outcome of the said special civil application. There is also one document produced at mark 58/5 which shows that some differential payment was made to present concerned workmen on the basis of the order of Industrial Tribunal, Vadodara which was passed on 11-04-2000.

9. This Tribunal should say that parties had filed many documents but had not made any efforts to get them proved by producing relevant oral evidence. So far as the

oral evidence is concerned, the union produced the affidavits of Shri Nandkumar Tukaram Kadam at Ex. 46, Mukesh Shankarhai Parmar at Ex. 44, Shri Rajesh Shanabhai Patel at Ex. 43 and the said deponents had been cross-examined by the advocate of the company. The union also examined Shri Rajendra Ishwarbhai Parmar at Ex. 40 and Shri John Peter Fernandes at Ex. 42 who were also cross examined on behalf of the company. The union closed its oral evidence vide Ex. 47. The company examined two witnesses Shri Shambhunath Ranjankumar Patel at Ex. 49 and Shri Vishnu Bhandu Nikam at Ex. 59 and closed its oral evidence vide Ex. 73.

10. After the closure of their evidence, the learned representatives of the parties had filed their written arguments and the union had also filed its rejoinder arguments. The same have been considered. The concerned workmen are very much on their job as tank truck attendants (TTA) and one i.e. John Peter Fernandes is working as heavy vehicle driver (HVD). It is not in dispute that they are working since 1991 and if the number of years are only to be counted for the purpose of granting permanent status, by now they are running in 18th year. For permanent status or for that matter for regularisation, there must be substantial work which can be regularly entrusted to the workers sought to be regularised or made permanent. The evidence must also show that the workers have put in substantial service in the company where they seek regularisation. Such work or flow of work should always be available with the company. The picture here is somewhat hazy. The company is also having its own regular drivers and TT A. The company owns two tank truck to transport petroleum products to its dealers and customers. Mostly these work is being done through transport contractors and some times the dealer or customer also utilise their own vehicle. The company owned trucks operate only to supplement the fleet of contractors and the dealers. It is under those circumstances, that the present workers get lesser work which perhaps may not entitle them to claim permanency. It is rather strange that getting work for some scattered days, as can be seen from evidence, the workers are lying in the first party company right from 1991. It may be that for the remaining days, they might be getting some other work or they may be getting overtime work for substantial number of hours. The record of presence of the concerned workmen produced by the company is at Ex. 60 which was given to the conciliation officer during the conciliation. The figures of presence are given only up to June, 1995. The union did not make any efforts to call upon the first party to produce the record of presence subsequent to 1995. In written arguments, the union has cleverly suppressed all the said facts and found fault only with the non-maintenance of the muster roll by the company. The fact however remains that considering the number days, the nature of job entrusted to the workers,

the non maintenance of muster roll cannot cause any harm to the company. Let us see first the numbers of days, each workman worked.

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995 (till June)
1. John P. Fernandes	113	183	194	216	106
2. Mukesh Parmar	128	182	187	139	66
3. Nandkumar T. Kadam	78	163	166	125	85
4. Raju Rajendra I. Parmar	24	13	33	64	68
5. Rajesh S. Patel	—	—	83	145	87

The above data is also reflected in Ex. 64 and 65 wherein above details given by the company month wise i.e. from January to December in each of the above years from 1991 to 1995. These details are with respect to the workmen John Fernandes, Mukesh Parmar, Raju Parmar and Rajesh Patel. Vide Ex. 66 and 67 the company has produced the record of presence of its permanent heavy vehicle driver and tank truck attendants. If compared with the details of present workers, the permanent workers has much more presence. Ex. 68 shows the details of working days in each month from January to December of both the permanent and the present casual workers. The figures are not much legible. Vide Ex. 69 the details of wages paid to present workmen is produced up to 1995. The union has also produced the figures of presence of the present workmen vide Ex. 62. It is shown that the workmen have put in more than 240 days of service. But, there is no base upon which the said figures are based, whereas the company states that the figures of presence of the workmen are worked out on the basis of the payment made to the concerned workmen and the same could not be successfully challenged by the union or workmen during the adjudication. The union could have asked for more details during adjudication from the company about the presence of the workmen after 1995. Even the dispute was referred in March, 1998 but nothing was asked by the union from the company after 1998.

11. Now let us examine the say of the workers in their cross examination so far as it relates to the number of days they worked. Shri Rajendra Ishwarbhai Parmar stated in his cross examination (Ex. 40) that the company is having two tanker 7162 and 9197 and Wadekar and Patel are two regular drivers. He admits that the dealers comes with their vehicle to take petrol. He also admits that if the dealers do not have their own tanker some times, then the company provides its own tanker to transport petrol. He also admits that the permanent drivers drive the tankers when they are present on work and when they are on leave, he is given the tanker to drive. He also admits that a tanker of Surat was brought to Koyali because the driver of Surat had met with an accident but now the said tanker has been sent back to Surat.

12. Shri John Peter Fernandes also says in his cross examination (Ex. 42) that presently there are two tankers in the company and two permanent drivers and one cleaner are working. He denies the suggestion that permanent drivers work when they are present and only in their absence he has to work. He, however, admits that they are required to go every day to enquire about the work and that they get work if there is work. He admits that the dealers comes to take petrol and diesel with their own vehicle. He denies that if the dealer is not having vehicle the company provides its vehicle on being asked by the dealer. He also admits that he gets the wages for the days he worked and that they have not produced the record showing as to how many days they worked in which year. He also admits that the third tanker has been sent back to Surat. He admits that when the permanent driver / cleaner is absent and any one of the present worker is present, they are given work according to their turn.

13. Shri Rajesh Shanabhai Patel filed affidavit at Ex. 43. In the cross examination he also admits that the company is having two tankers with permanent two drivers and a cleaner and that in the absence of such permanent drivers and cleaners the temporary driver/cleaner is needed. He denies that he has not worked for 240 days in each year but admits that no such evidence is produced to show that he had completed 240 days. He admits that the company has not recruited any permanent driver or cleaner since last five years. One of the contention of the workers is that they work for 24 days in a month continuously but their presence is marked only for fifteen days and rest of the presence is marked of some other (dummy) worker. This witness states that they had complained but for which evidence is not produced.

14. Shri Mukesh Shankarhai Parmar filed his affidavit at Ex. 44 who also admits in the cross examination that the company is having two tankers and that on both the vehicle there are permanent drivers. He admits that permanent employees can be transferred anywhere in the country. He also admits that the work is given first to permanent drivers and cleaners and if they are on leave, the work is given to him. He also admits that they have to go every day for work and if there is work for them they are given. He also admits that on being requisitioned by the dealer who does not have his own tanker, the company provides the tanker to deliver petrol and diesel etc. He also admits that if permanent driver, cleaner is not available and if none of the present worker is available, then other badli worker is sent for such work. He also admits that he is getting the wages for the days he had worked. He denies that he has not worked 240 days of work in each of the years.

15. Shri Nandkumar Tukaram Kadamb filed his affidavit at Ex. 46 who also admits in the cross examination that firstly permanent workers get the work and that presently there are only two tankers. He states that he does

not have any evidence showing that he had completed 240 days of service. He denies the suggestion that dealer who does not have truck / tanker and if asks for one, they are sent to deliver petrol etc. He also denies the suggestion that they have to go daily to enquire about the availability of work and are given work if there is work for them.

16. The workmen may or may not admit, their work was of casual nature and they were getting scattered work and in the absence of the permanent drivers and cleaners. It is not that because there were two shift, the present workers were getting work in second shift. The company was not obliged to run two shift. The long standing service from 1991 up till now may give rise to only one presumption that they may be perhaps regularly getting work, or if not regularly, they might be getting sufficient hours of overtime and thereby may be pulling on in the company. But, this only is a presumption, there is not a single reliable evidence from which the said presumption can be buttressed. It is hazardous to rely only on the presumption without anything more.

17. Let us now have a look through the oral evidence of the witnesses of the company. Shri Shambhunath Ranjankumar Patel deposed at Ex. 49 in whose cross examination, the admission obtained by and on behalf of the workmen are that there was one post in Surat for which advertisement was issued. It is also stated by the said witness that whatever wages the regular workers were getting were being given to present workers considering their working days on pro-rata basis. The witness also admitted that there was some talk of settlement but could not say that out of the five concerned workmen the company was prepared to take three workers on its roll. He also states that applications were asked for from the concerned workmen for the vacancy at Surat. In the examination-in-chief the witness had stated that at Koyali they are supplying petrol, diesel etc. to dealers and the said work is done in the premises of IOC; that the dealers and agents comes to collect the supply with their own vehicle and if they do not have their own vehicle they are given the vehicle of the company; that there is no union viz. Vadodara Kamdar Union in the company. He also states that first preference is given to the workers who are working in the institution and are surplus; that the present concerned workers were not recruited following the due procedure and they are given work if there is work for them etc. etc.

18. The company had examined another witness viz. Vishnu Bhandu Nikam at Ex. 59 who is Senior Manager (Personnel & Administration) and looking after the entire western region of the company. This witness states that the employees can be transferred from one city to another and from one region to another in the country; that the office of the company is situated in the premises of IOC refinery; that the company is having two tankers with two permanent drivers and a cleaner; that duty hours of the permanent drivers and cleaner is from 6.00 am to 2.00 pm

and they do not have to come after 2.00 pm; that present casual workers' duty hours is also from 6.00 am to 2.00 pm and they get work only in the absence of permanent drivers and cleaners. The witness thereafter states how recruitment is made that is to say that names are called for from the employment exchange, advertisement is given in news paper, interview, trade test is held, medical test and character verification is also carried out and thereafter the appointment is given on probation. He also says that there was some vacant post in Sidhpur, Sabarmati, Koyali and Surat and the present workers had also applied but thereafter no further progress was made because the surplus staff was to be first utilised and that the company has not made any recruitment since last six/seven years. He also states that dealers come to take petrol or diesel with their own vehicle and those who do not have their own vehicle the diesel and petrol etc. is supplied in company owned tankers. He also states that present union is not a recognised union. Now, in the cross examination, the witness says that he is not certain about the fact that these concerned workers are working since 1991, but some workers do work since 1991. He denied that presence of these workers was marked and record in that behalf was also maintained. He says that concerned workers could come when they intend to come on work. No more admission could be taken out from the witness by the union.

19. For regularisation or permanency, though both the term represent different connotation, the nature of work, availability of work, duration that is to say for how many days the workers concerned have worked etc. requires to be looked into. So far as number of days are concerned, we do not have concrete evidence showing that the concerned workers have put in substantial numbers of days, except some presumption to the effect that if the workers concerned does not get sufficient work and in turn sufficient earning to keep the body and soul of himself and family together, he would not work with the employer concerned for such a longer period. Another presumption in favour of the workers concerned is that in the initial stage of the proceeding of this Reference case, there had been some talk of settlement between the parties which may perhaps entitle the workmen concerned to some sort of direction in their favour.

20. From the fact that the company took some more time in filing written defence statement and during that time there is some adjournment application wherein the talk of settlement is shown as reason for adjournment, shows that there were some efforts of settlement. The witness of the company Ex. 49 had also admitted that there was some talk. The statement of John Peter Fernandes Ex. 42 in the examination-in-chief clearly says that officers of the company were coming from Mumbai and talks were held in different hotels. He told the officers that he was ready and willing to go anywhere. The officers said that three persons can be taken and case should be withdrawn. John Fernandes stated

that he declined to accept such settlement stating that if anyone remains to be employed, the case would proceed further. These facts shows that company was ready to settle the matter and at least three workers were to be employed but on insistence of the workmen that all of them should be employed, the settlement might have failed. On the above two grounds i.e. long service and talk of settlement, there is some case in favour of the workmen otherwise they have no case at all.

21. The contention of the company is that they are not in need of the workmen and that they are reducing workforce by floating VRS. The voluntary retirement scheme produced by the company vide mark 96/1 which was brought forward by the company in August, 2004 and the Application to avail was to be taken only up to November, 2004. Except mark 96/1 we have no other evidence. How many resignations came in that scheme? How many were accepted? What benefits were extended? Whether the said scheme was successful or not. All these questions remains unanswered. Therefore, only because of the VRS, it cannot be said that the company does not need the services of the present workers. Moreover, because of the increase in the number of vehicles, the consumption of petrol and diesel etc. may have increased, thereby increasing the number of trips by the regular drivers and cleaners and the present concerned workmen.

22. It is though true as contended by the company that the entry passes were given by the CISF to the concerned workmen so that they can enter the premises of IOC where the company is doing its business and such passes does not entitle the workmen to claim regularisation. The argument that there is signature of the company's transport manager on such passes is of no help to the concerned workmen. These passes were given for security purpose. They cannot be said to be photo identity cards which the workers have produced alongwith the DE list Ex. 8.

23. The argument of the company that they have their own recruitment rules and the workers concerned cannot be employed de hors the said rules and that if the workers are directed to be regularised or made permanent, they would be back door entrants is though attractive, cannot be accepted. In support of this contention, the company has cited 2006 II LLJ 722 Secretary, State of Karnataka - And-Umadevi and others. There in that decision the right of temporary workers of the State to seek regularisation or permanent status is discussed and it was stated that any recruitment to State services is to be governed by the rules framed in that behalf. It was held that casual/daily rated workers in Government and local bodies are not entitled to relief of absorption in regular service or parity of pay with regular employees. The company also cited 2005 I LLJ 592 Gujarat. Amreli Municipality -And- Gujarat Panchayat Muni. Employees Union. The Hon. High Court in same breath had directed that the Labour Courts and

Tribunals had no jurisdiction to pass orders of regularisation when the employer municipality had no sanctioned set up and the entry by concerned daily rated worker was not through proper selection process. Prima facie, the later decision related to the municipality etc. The former decision of Hon. Apex Court was of five Judges Constitution Bench. Because of different verdicts of Hon. Supreme Court, the Bench was constituted to settle the law. It was stated that temporary employees of the State cannot have any right of permanent status because they know that they have to go when regular recruitment according to rules is made. If such employees are recruited after some of the procedure, and some such procedure is remained to be followed, such employment can be regularised but that does not mean that permanent status is granted. Thus, the Hon. Supreme Court differentiated between the regularisation and permanent status. That decision in the humble opinion of this Tribunal is with respect to the temporary employees of the State Governments and its instrumentalities. So however, if the rules provide for such recruitment or regularisation of the temporary employees or casual / badli workers, then there can be no bar against such recruitment or regularisation is the ratio of the said decision as I could understand it.

24. The company has produced its recruitment rules vide mark 51/1 which are Recruitment Rules for Appointment to Post other than those of Officers. Rule 10.2.3 says that those employed as temporary/daily rated or carried on the roaster of casual/badli may be considered for appointment by recruitment to permanent posts - provided they fulfil the qualifications etc. specified and required clearance is taken from the Employment Exchange. Going through the above rule, the company is entitled to make appointment by recruitment of the casual or daily rated employees to the permanent posts under its own rules. Thus, if such recruitment is made it would not be de hors the recruitment rules. The present workers are doing work as cleaners and one of the workers is heavy duty vehicle driver. It has come on record that they were also sent for medical check up before their engagement as such by the company. The story of the company that they have to give advertisement in the news papers, call the names from the Employment Exchange, holding written test, trade test, interviews etc. and after selection, they can be appointed on probation etc. etc., can be of no use in view of the fact that their recruitment rules provide for such recruitment of daily rated workers or casual workers. The present workers might be qualified for appointment as drivers and cleaners in view of the fact that there was some talk of settlement. So far as clearance from the Employment Exchange is concerned, the same is to be obtained by the company itself and not the workers as can be seen from the wording of the said rule. It is the duty of the company to take clearance from the Employment Exchange concerned according to its rules.

25. In view of the above rule of the company the argument that the direction if made by this Tribunal to regularise the workers concerned, they would be back door entrants cannot sustain. In the view of this Tribunal, it is the prerogative of the company to transfer another staff which is surplus, for Surat, Sidhpur, Koyali and Sabarmati but if such surplus staff is not available and if available, they do not want to come to these site of the region, then there is no harm in recruiting the concerned workmen on the permanent posts, since they are doing work on such posts right from 1991 or so.

26. So far as the contention of the company that permanent drivers and cleaners of the company are sitting idle and there is no work for them is concerned, no such specific evidence appears to have been led by the company. The contention of the company that there is no such union named as "Vadodara Kamdar Union" in the company and therefore, the sponsoring union has no locus standi to raise this kind of dispute on behalf of the casual worker etc. is concerned, the same is not raised even in the defence statement by the company. Still however, it may be stated that Sec. 36 of the ID Act, 1947 is regarding the Representation of parties and sub-section (1) is material for our purpose which reads :

A workman who is a party to a dispute shall be entitled to be represented in any proceeding under this Act by—

(a) any member of the executive or other office bearer of a registered trade union of which he is a member;

(b) any member of the executive or other office bearer of a federation of trade unions to which the trade union referred to in clause (a) is affiliated;

(c) where the worker is not a member of any trade union, by any member of the executive or other office bearer of any trade union connected with, or by any other workman employed in the industry in which the worker is employed and authorised in such manner as may be prescribed.

If sub-clauses (c) and (a) are read together, the difference would be manifest. "The Vadodara Kamdar Union" the sponsoring union in the present case is a registered trade union and the present workmen are members of the said union, and that issue is not contested by the first party company. The present workers being members of the said sponsoring union, they are entitled to be represented through the said union under sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 36 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is not necessary that the trade union should be connected with the industry concerned and should be an approved union or a representative union. The status of representative union or approved union is relevant to the matters under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. The management of the first party company may be

negotiating the settlement with the union operating in the company and such union may be handling the disputes between the company and its regular workers; but that does not mean that any dispute relating to casual or badli or daily rated worker can only be raised or resolved by the union operating in the company. The sponsoring union, in the view of this Tribunal is competent to raise this dispute. The decision cited by the company in The Bombay Union of Journalists -and- The "Hindu", Bombay Civil Appeal No. 22 of 1961 decided on Sept. 27, 1961 cannot help the company because there is different facts. The dispute in that case was subsequently supported by the union and the same was not sponsored by that union.

27. It is true that burden of proof that the workman had completed 240 days of service is on the workman concerned to prove by positive evidence as has been held in 2003 LLR 113 (SC) M/s. Essen Deinki V/s. Rajiv Kumar. The company also relied upon AIR 1970 SC 737 Workmen of Indian Express Private Ltd. V/s. The Management of Indian Express News Paper Private Ltd. The question there was whether it was an individual dispute or an industrial dispute. The Hon. Supreme Court held that there was 25% membership of the union and therefore, the individual dispute had been converted to an industrial dispute. Such is not an issue in the present case.

28. 1992 (64) FLR 1110 (SC) Delhi Development Horticulture Employees Union -And- Delhi Administration, Delhi as cited by the company also does not hold the company because there was some scheme framed by the Government for rural poors such as "food for work", "Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme", "Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojna". It was held by Hon. Supreme Court that such scheme or programme were meant for rural poors and not for providing right to work. Such right to work and regularisation cannot be claimed on the basis of such employment which may frustrate the entire scheme. The principle is salutary but has no application in the present case. In 2003 (97) FLR 7 (SC) Dr. Mrs. Chanchal Goyal -And-State of Rajasthan, the fact was that the appellant was appointed ad-hoc till candidate selected by service commission is available. The selected candidate did not join. It was held that the same was of no consequence to the employment of the appellant and she cannot be continued. The decision in 2003 (98) FLR 1180 (SC) Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University -And- Smt. T. Sumalatha, also does not apply to the facts of this case. In that case, the regularisation was claimed by the respondent on the basis of a circular issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It was held by Hon. Apex Court that State Government could not assume the responsibility of absorbing the staff employed in the organisation or establishment with which it has no administrative or financial nexus. The decision of Ramakrishna Kamat -And- State of Karnataka 2003 (96) FLR 1159 (SC) was relating to teachers. It was not clear

whether the appointments were made by Zilla Parishad or State Government and whether the appointments were made against the sanctioned post. Under the circumstances, the Hon. Supreme Court stated that they cannot claim regularisation and that their applications can be considered at the time of making regular recruitment. 1993 I LLJ 297 SC State of Orissa -And- Sukanti Mohapatra, the case relating to relaxation of Rule 14 of the Orissa Ministerial Service Rules, 1975. It was ruled that in the context of the objective of the rules, Rule 14 did not permit total suspension of the rules. In 1995 I LLJ 927 (SC) Dr. Arundhati Ajit Pragaonkar -And- State of Maharashtra, the appellant was working on a class-II post as a lecturer in dentistry. Such post fell within the purview of the Maharashtra Public Service Commission. The appellant was appointed otherwise than through the said Public Service Commission. The Hon. Supreme Court said that requirement of rules of selection through service commission cannot be sustained by human consideration.

29. In view of the above discussion, none of the decisions cited on behalf of the company can help the company. The facts and circumstances of the present case and the cases cited are not identical and hence in my humble view, the same are not applicable to present case.

30. The cases cited by the union are also not helpful to it and they are cited without considering the facts of those cases and the present case. The union cited AIR 1978 SC 1410 Hussainbhai V/s. The Alath Factory Tezhilali Union. It was a case relating to intermediary contractor. Not applicable as we have no case of contractor. Similarly 1986 I LLJ 134 SC Dhirendra Chamoli -And- State of U.P. and 2000 I CLR 365 (Delhi HC) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi V/s. V.S. Chauhan (Dr.) were for equal pay for equal work. That point was already covered under Ex. 23 application. Not necessary to go into same over again. 2003 (3) LLN 867 (SC) Mahatma Phule Agricultural University -And- Nasik Zilla Sheth Kamgar Union, cited by the union is on the contrary applicable to the case of the company because it was held that without existence of permanent posts, status of permanency cannot be granted. An award made by another Tribunal was also cited by the union but that cannot be cited as authority. The union also cited 2005 (2) GLH 235 Gajaji Gopaji Jadeja V/s. State of Gujarat. It was a case relating to Boarder Wing Home Guards who were not given identical service condition as that of Home Guards. It was held that distinction between permanent Guards and petitioner was only of label. Such being not the fact in the present case, the decision is not applicable. The union also cited 2003 LLR 817 (SC) M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. V/s. State of U.P. In that case, the appellant had engaged gardeners for upkeep of the gardens inside the factory premises and residential colony. It was the stand of the appellant that the said gardeners were engaged through contractor and not directly. That stand was rejected by Labour Court, Hon.

High Court and finally by Hon. Supreme Court. No such case is made out by the union. In 2003 LLR 368 (Jharkhand HC) Employees in relation to the Management of Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. V/s. Presiding Officer, Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. I, the issue was as to whether the employees were direct employees of the management or they were engaged through contractor. Such is not the issue in the present case and therefore, not applicable to present case. Thus, the union also cited authorities which has not relevance in the present case.

31. This Tribunal has observed earlier that the circumstances that the workmen are working since 1991 (one workman is working since 1994) being not in dispute, they might be getting sufficient work and earning because otherwise there is no sense in lying there if they are not able to make body and soul together. The circumstance that in the initial stage of adjudication proceedings, some efforts were made for settling the issue. It has also come on record that the company was willing to take atleast three workmen. But, since the workers insisted that all the five workers should be appointed on permanent posts, the settlement could note see light of the day. The Rules of the company also says that such casual, badli, daily rated etc. workers can be appointed by recruitment. Therefore, there cannot be any question of back door entry. The workmen are doing work since 1991 or 1994 without any complaint. The company has also not put up any such case about the misbehaviour of the workmen concerned. They are qualified and experienced. This Tribunal, is of the view that ends of justice would survive, if the first party company is directed to see that the concerned workers be employed on regular basis, if not now, as and when the post for them falls vacant. The management of the first party company may also transfer these workmen within the region after their regularisation as permanent workmen of the company. I, accordingly pass the following order :

Order

This reference case is disposed of with recommendation to the first party company to grant permanent status to the workmen if the vacancy is available for them. If the vacancy is not available as at present, they may be accommodated on regular posts as and when the permanent post falls vacant in future.

There is no order as to cost.

Secretary,

Industrial Tribunal, Ahmedabad.

Date: 15th May, 2008.

Y. P. BHATT, Industrial Tribunal

नई दिल्ली, 6 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1684.—ऑद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार लाला राम स्वरूप इस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ट्यूबरक्यूलोसिस एण्ड अलाइड डिजीजिज के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ऑद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 129/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-42012/24/2005-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th June, 2008

S. O. 1684.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 129/2005 of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Lala Ram Sarup Institute of Tuberculosis and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 06-06-2008

[F. No. L-42012/24/2005-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI. I.D. No. 129/2005

IN THE MATTER OF:—

Shri Balbir Singh,
S/o. Sh. Ishwar Singh,
Village & PO: Daulatabad,
Gurgaon, Haryana.

VERSUS

The Director,
Lala Ram Swarup Institute of
Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases,
Sri Aurobindo Marg,
New Delhi - 110030.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/24/2005-IR (CM-II) Central Government dt. 14-12-2005 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the action of the management of Lala Ram Swarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases,

Sir Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi in terminating the services of Sh., Balbir Singh, Ward Boy (Daily Wager) with effect from 28-05-2004 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

The case of the workman is that he was engaged as ward boy on daily wages basis w.e.f. 27-12-1993. The management has illegally terminated his service on 28-05-2004 whereas he has worked for 240 days in every year during his engagement.

The workman was handedover the order of retrenchment for misconduct without disclosing as to what was the misconduct which the workman committed on 23-04-2004.

The case of the management is that the Institute of Tuberculosis and allied diseases is not an industry within the meaning of section 2(s) of the ID Act, 1947. The institute is not carrying on any activities or business or trade. The management institute is also undertaking research work in eradication of Tuberculosis and allied diseases. The claimant was appointed as a casual labour on daily wages basis and he is not a regular employee of the respondent.

That the services of the claimant were terminated on the ground of misconduct as the claimant was guilty of involving himself in moral turpitude while on duty within the institute premises which are totally illegal and in violation of Conduct Rules of the respondent institute.

After terminating the services of the claimant a cheque of Rs.22, 227/- was sent to him towards full and final settlement.

The factual position is that on 23-04-2004 one Sh. Gyan Deo Prasad, Security Guard of the institute reported an incident to the Director of the respondent institute that Sh. Balbir Singh has taken one girl who is the daughter of one Smt. Dayawati in the old OPD room. Sh. Gyan Deo who was on patrolling duty called the Security Guards immediately and he has closed the door of the room from outside. When the door of the room was opened, the workman immediately ran away from the backside of the window of the room leaving behind a girl. The girl apologized and further stated that he would not commit such mistake in future.

Preliminary inquiry was conducted and it was found that the claimant was guilty of involving himself in moral turpitude while on duty with the institute premises which is totally in violation of the Conduct Rules of the Institute.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that he worked continuously and regularly from 27-12-1993 to 27-05-2004. The workman has worked for more than 11 years and he has rendered continuous service. He was removed from service without holding a departmental inquiry.

It was submitted from the side of the management that he was involved in act of moral turpitude and after preliminary investigation he was found guilty of the moral turpitude so he was retrenched and retrenchment compensation in lieu of one month's pay was sent to him. He was a casual worker on daily wages basis so no departmental inquiry is required as he has no right to the post.

It is admitted to the management that the workman has worked continuously and regularly from 27-12-1993 to 27-05-2004. Working of the workman for the above period has not been denied by the management. It is proved by the order of retrenchment served on the workman. In written statement also the management has not denied the working period of the workman.

The substantial question is whether the inquiry is required in the circumstances of the case.

The workman has worked for 11 years as a casual labour. Services of such long tenure has conferred on him regular status though he has not been regularized. In the circumstances it was the duty of the management to hold a departmental inquiry but no inquiry has been held in this matter. The management conducted preliminary investigation and services of the workman has been retrenched.

It has been specifically mentioned in the retrenchment order that the workman indulged himself in misconduct on 23-04-2004 while on duty. Therefore, his retention as daily wager / casual labour is not admissible and his services are no longer required.

The management has paid him retrenchment compensation for 155 days calculating @15 days for every completed year service, so the retrenchment order itself establishes that the workman has worked for more than 11 years and the management has paid him compensation for 155 days.

Services of this workman has been terminated on the basis of misconduct so an stigma is cast on him. He has rendered continuous service for long 11 years, so it was necessary for the management to hold a fulfledged inquiry, serving of charge-sheet and take the evidence of the

witnesses. In preliminary inquiry some of the witnesses have deposed but behind the back of the workman. The workman has been retrenched on the ground of misconduct and it has been specifically mentioned in the retrenchment order.

In the circumstances it was necessary for the management to hold inquiry, afford opportunity to the workman to cross-examine the witnesses and produce his own evidence. It has not been done by the management. Without holding proper inquiry it cannot be said that the workman was involved in the misconduct of moral turpitude.

Involved girl Sunita has given letter to the management on 10-5-2004 stating therein that the incident reported was false and the allegations are baseless.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the respondent is not an industry as it is not carrying on any business or trade.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that the judgment of the Constitution Bench (1978) 3 SCR 207 still holds the field so far as definition of 2 J of ID is concerned. The Hon'ble Apex Court in that judgment has laid down triple tests and in the light of these tests it is to be ascertained whether the respondent/management is an Industry or not.

It has been held in Bangalore Water Supply that in an Industry there should be systematic activity and it should be organized by cooperation between the employer and the employees and it should be for production and/or distribution of goods and service calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes. It has been held that absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant. The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer and employee relations. If an organization is not carrying on trade and business, it is not beyond the purview of industrial activities.

(1978) 3 SCR - Bangalore Water Supply case is a Constitution Bench judgment. It is still holding the field in the matter of adjudication of this point.

It has been held in this case that Section 2(j) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which defines industry contains words of wide import as wide as the legislature could have possibly made them. The problem of what limitations could and should be reasonably read in interpreting the wide words used in section 2(j) is far too policy oriented to be satisfactorily settled by judicial decisions. The Parliament must step in and legislate in a manner which will leave no doubt as to its intention. That alone can afford a satisfactory solution to the question which has agitated and perplexed the judiciary at all levels.

In this judgment the Hon'ble Apex Court has laid down triple test to ascertain whether a particular unit or undertaking is an industry or not. It has been held in this case that where (i) systematic activity, (ii) organized by cooperation between employer and employee (the direct and substantial element is chimerical) (iii) for the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual or religious, but inclusive of material things or services geared to celestial bliss e.g. making on a large scale prasad or food).

(b). Absence of profit motive or gainful objective is irrelevant be the venture in the public, joint, private or other sector.

(c) The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer-employee relations.

(d) If the organization is a trade or business it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking.

Although section 2 (j) uses words of the widest amplitude in its two limbs, their meaning cannot be magnified to over each itself.

The Hon'ble Apex Court has laid down further the dominant nature test. It has been held as follows: —

"Where a complex of activities some of which qualify for exemption, others not involves employees on the total undertaking some of whom are not workmen as in the University of Delhi case or some departments are not productive of goods and services if isolated, even then the predominant nature of the services and the integrated nature of the departments as explained in the Corporation of Nagpur will be the true test. The whole undertaking will be industry although those who are not workmen by definition may not benefit by the status.

Notwithstanding the previous clauses, sovereign functions, strictly understood (alone), qualify for exemption not the welfare activities of economic adventures undertaken by government or statutory bodies.

Even in departments discharging sovereign functions if there are units which are industries and they are substantially severable then they can be considered to come within section 2(j).

It has been held in Uma Devi's case that the workman who has completed 10 years of service against sanctioned post, the government should consider the feasibility of his regularization. This workman has served for long 11 years so he has attained regular status and his services cannot be terminated without holding a proper inquiry and affording opportunity, as such the retrenchment order dated 26-5-2004 is absolutely illegal and arbitrary. It is liable to be set aside. It is set aside. The management is at liberty to hold a departmental inquiry and thereafter take appropriate action against the workman.

The workman is a manual worker. He must be doing some sort of work off and on so in the facts and circumstances he is entitled to 25% back wages.

The reference is replied thus:—

The action of the management of Lala Ram Swarup Institute of Tuberculosis and Allied Diseases, Sir Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi in terminating the services of Sh. Balbir Singh, Ward Boy (Daily Wager) with effect from 28-05-2004 is neither just nor legal. The management should reinstate the workman along with 25% back wages within two months from the date of the publication of the award.

The award is given accordingly.

Date: 23-05-2008

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1685.—ऑद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं एयर इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ऑद्योगिक अधिकरण/त्राम म्यायालय (नं. II), नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 142/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फ. सं. एल-11012/123/98-आई आर (सी-I)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1685.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 142/99) of the Cent.Govt.Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court (No. II), New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Air India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008.

[F. No. L- 11012/123/98-IR(C-I)]
SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI. I.D. No. 142/1999

IN THE MATTER OF: —

Shri Malkit Singh,
S/o Shri Hukam Singh,
WZ - 166, Gali No.1,
Palam Colony, Sadh Nagar,
New Delhi - 110 045.

VERSUS

The Principal Officer,
IGI Airport,
Terminal - II,
New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-11012/123/98 (C- I) Central Government Dt. 17-05-1999 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:-

“Whether the action of the management in not regularizing the services of the workman and removing him from service w.e.f. 30-05-1989 is just and lawful? If so, what relief the workman is entitled and from which date.”

The case of the workman is that in ID No. 99/87 the Tribunal has held as under: —

“Only such of the casuals would be eligible for employment who casually worked for total period not less than 240 days within their entire span of service in Air India as on 31-11-1997”.

The workman approached the concerned authorities of the respondent for employment in the light of the findings of the Tribunal.

The respondent did not consider his case in view of delay in approaching them. The workman is entitled to be considered in the light of the observation of the Tribunal as mentioned above.

The case of the management is that the workman has filed claim after a considerable lapse of time of 8 years. He has failed to explain this in-ordinate delay. The workman has filed this claim as an after thought with mala fide intention. The claimant did not approach in time, so his case could not be considered by the management. The claimant has abandoned his services as per his own admission in the year 1999 and never approached the management for 8 years. The management considered the candidature of similarly placed casual labourers. The workman's candidature, if found eligible in terms of the scheme had he approached in time.

The regularization process was completed in the year 1991-1992 but the claimant did not approach the management from 1989 to 1996 for the purpose of his regularization when his contemporaries have approached the management for regularization and were all considered as on the basis of the eligibility in terms of the scheme approved by the Hon'ble CGIT on 04-03-1991.

His candidature was not considered as he was not eligible in terms of the scheme as per the available records at the relevant time.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that he has completed 240 days work prior to 31-11-1987 and he was entitled to regularization in view of the scheme formulated in ID No. 99/87.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman did not apply for regularization. He has abandoned his services himself. He did not file any application for regularization.

The workman has stated in his cross-examination that he was aware of the selection process as per the scheme which was completed in the year 1991-1992. He has further stated that he received telegram in the year 1989 from the respondent in response to which he approached the management for job. He has further stated that he has placed the telegram on the record. He has further stated that he did not move any application for job in between 1989 to 1996. So as per the own admission of the workman he did not move any application for job in between 1989—1996. The entire process of regularization was completed in the year 1991-1992. The workman has admitted that he received the telegram but he did not file any application for the job in between 1989 to 1996.

The workman has filed certain documents. As per the document no.4 he worked from 06-07-1987 to 30-07-1987 and from 15-02-1989 to 28-02-1989. He has filed no document to prove that he has worked for 240 days prior to 31-11-1987 i.e. why he did not approach the management when regularization process was started. He has filed the case after long delay of 8 years. He was not eligible even i.e. why he did not approach the management despite the information given to him.

The workman has filed document No. 15 as casual labour payment form. He has worked for 26 days. The workman has filed certificate that he has worked in between 1987 to 1988 for 96 days. These photocopy documents even if considered do not establish that the workman has worked for 240 days prior to 31-11-1987.

According to the scheme 112 writ petitioners would become eligible for regularization/absorption subject to Air India Recruitment Procedure over the period of next three years in phased manner. The workman has admitted that he did not move any application for job in between 1989 to 1996. The entire process of regularization was completed in the year 1991-1992. The workman did not

approach the management for being considered for regularization.

The workman has raised this case after extra-ordinary delay of 7-8 years. As discussed above on the basis of the documents filed by the workman, the workman has not completed 240 days prior to 31-11-1987. The cases of only those workmen are to be considered for regularization who have completed 240 days prior to 31-11-1987.

According to the documents filed by the workman, the workman has worked for 23 days in between 06-07-1987 to 30-07-1987 and 96 days in between 1987 to 1989. If the working of these two periods are calculated the workman has worked for 120 days in the year 1987 to 1988. The workman has not applied for regularization within the prescribed period and he has not completed 240 days prior to 31-11-1987. He is not entitled to any relief.

The reference is replied thus:—

The action of the management in not regularizing the services of the workman and removing him from service w.e.f. 30-05-1989 is just and lawful. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date:04-06-2008

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1686.—ऑटोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैं इंडियन एयरलाइंस के प्रबंधतंत्र के सबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑटोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार ऑटोगिक अधिकरण/अम न्यायालय (नं. II), नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 39/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-11012/117/99-आई आर (सी-1)]

स्वेच्छा लाता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1686.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 39/2000) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court (No. II), New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Indian Airlines, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008.

[F. No. L-11012/I17/99-IR(C-1)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER :
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI, I.D. No. 39/2000

IN THE MATTER OF:—

Shri Om Prakash,
S/o. Sh. Surjan,
Safaikaramchari/Sweeper,
C/o. Delhi Labour Union,
Aggarwal Bhawan, GT Road,
Tis Hazari, Delhi - 110 054.

VERSUS

The Dy. Manager (Personnel),
Indian Airlines,
IGI Airport, Palam,
New Delhi.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-11012/117/99-IR (C-I) Central Government Dt. 02-03-2000 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Indian Airlines, Northern Region, IGI Airport, New Delhi in dismissing Sh. Om Prakash, Safaiwala from service w.e.f. 04-04-1994 is legal and just? If not, to what relief is the said workman entitled.”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that the workman Shri Om Prakash joined into the employment of the Indian Airlines Ltd. w.e.f. 29-11-85 as a Sweeper. He was a regular and permanent employee of the Indian Airlines and was drawing his salary in proper pay scale and allowances. He has unblemished and uninterrupted record of service to his credit.

That the workman was charge-sheeted on 15-2-1993 by the Deputy Manager Personnel Services, Indian Airlines on the allegations that he remained absent for total number of 314 days between 19th October, 1991 and 19th January 1993. The charges leveled against him were absence without leave or overstaying sanctioned leave covered by the clause 28(13) and, habitual breach of any standing Orders or any, law or rules applicable. The inquiry was directed to the charges. The inquiry officer also recorded evidence adduced before him and at the end of the inquiry held him guilty of the charges. Thereafter, the Sr. Deputy Manager of Personnel give him a show cause notice and thereafter imposed penalty of dismissal from service and in view of the pendency of above decision on the file of a

reference in the National Tribunal, the management moved an application under Section 33(2) (b) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for approval of the dismissal. The workman aforesaid filed his objection in which it was contended that after the show-cause notice dated 28th December, 1993 a reply dated 3rd of January, 1994 was sent requesting for time to file reply and this request was unanswered. It was also contended that he has not been given one month's wages simultaneously alongwith the order of dismissal. Contending that the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse and not based on any evidence adduced by the workman, he submitted that he was assured of lenient view by the Presenting Officer if he pleaded guilty and this plea was obtained by misrepresentation and false persuasion, the workman pleaded guilty which was incorrect and wrong. In fact, the workman is a Class-IV employee and his financial condition was very bad. His mother was seriously ill and his wife was also sick. She is a T.B. patient. During the period of alleged absence from duty, his mother died because of serious illness and lack of proper medical treatment and he was also busy in getting her proper treatment and looking after his ailing wife who was suffering from T.B. and for this reason he had to avail leave for which he had made applications from time to time, some times he was allowed leave and some time no reply was given to the application.

However, the absence was neither willful nor deliberate for intentional. It was for unavoidable circumstances in which the workman aforesaid was trapped. The National Industrial Tribunal, Bombay gave the approval on the application of the management vide communication dated 7/8-3-95.

That the dismissal of the workman from service w.e.f. 4-4-94 is wholly illegal, bad, unjust and malafide for the following amongst other reasons:—

That the alleged absence from duty was neither intentional nor deliberate but it was due to unavoidable circumstances as the mother and wife of the workman aforesaid were confined to bed due to illness and he was financially tight. Due to financial difficulties, he could not obtain proper medical aid resulting in the death of his mother and there was none to look after his wife who was a T.B. patient for which reason he has been making applications from time to time, some time he was allowed leave and some time no reply was given to him. However, in any case, the absence from duty was neither intentional nor deliberate nor willful.

That the workman had joined his duty in 1985 and till 19-10-91 he was regular in service and there was no complaint against him. But, thereafter, during the period from 19-10-91 to 19-1-93, he had to remain absent because of unavoidable circumstances as stated above. It is admitted by the management that on certain occasions, his leave was granted and in certain occasions he overstayed the leave

which clearly show that the workman was neither negligent in performing his duties nor he was absent from duty deliberately.

That the workman is illiterate belongs to lowest category of employees and also belongs to scheduled caste. He is not aware of any law, rules or regulations and being belonging to Scheduled Caste, he is completely backward.

That the Inquiry Officer did not make him aware of the rules of the inquiry for which reason, he could not engage a defence assistant of his own choice nor the management provided him with a defence assistant which was most essential in the present case.

That the workman aforesaid was falsely persuaded, by the Presenting Officer to confess his guilt and under the assurance that in case he confesses his guilt, no action will be taken against him. Otherwise, he has not committed any misconduct whatsoever and it's not open to the employer to fish out any conduct unless and until it is specifically enumerated in the list of misconducts. The charge of habitual absence is wrong, as during the period from 1985 to 1991 the workman never absented from duty. It was only during the period from 1991 to 1993, the workman had availed leave because of unavoidable circumstances as stated above.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the workman was a habitual absentee and had been remaining absent during his past tenure of services as well. He has been punished for this vide order dated 29-1-1992 & he was awarded the punishment of reduction of basic pay by two stages with cumulative effect for remaining absent unauthorisedly for a period of 196 days during the period 1988, 1989 & 1991.

That the contents of para 2 of the claim are correct as the workman was dismissed from service in view of the charges of misconduct leveled and proved against him in a domestic inquiry.

The workman was charge sheeted by the management for remaining unauthorisedly absent for a period of 314 days during the period between October 1991 to January 1993. As the workman could not give any satisfactory reply to the charge sheet therefore it was decided by the management to conduct a domestic inquiry in the matter. The workman participated in the inquiry and admitted his guilt before the inquiry officer, who gave his report on the basis of the evidence of the parties led before him. As the workman was found guilty of the charges of misconduct, therefore the management issued him a show cause notice dated 8/20/1993. The reply of the workman was considered by the management but was found not satisfactory and therefore considering the gravity of the misconduct proved against him and his past record of service, he was dismissed from service. The management also moved an approval application before the National

Industrial Tribunal, Bombay under Sec 33 (2) of the I.D. Act, 1947 for approval of their action which was opposed by the workman. However vide its order dated 13-02-1995 the National Industrial Tribunal was pleased to grant approval to the management.

The fact is that the workman remained absent unauthorisedly from his duty for long periods of time which resulted in great inconvenience to the management. The workman had been repeating the misconduct of remaining absent unauthorisedly again and again and had been imposed punishment earlier also. However he failed to improve upon his attendance record and the management was left with no option but to take a harder step. After all the management had to maintain discipline among its employees and no one can be extended the liberty to come and go as one likes. If each worker starts emulating the example of Om Prakash one does not need much of imagination to anticipate the results. The fact is that the workman was unauthorisedly absent during the period as mentioned in the chargesheet and no leave was granted to him in between. It is wrong and therefore denied that his absence from duty was neither intentional nor willful as alleged. The fact is that he remained absent willfully, knowing fully well the consequence of his act. It is also denied that he was absent from duty because of unavoidable circumstances as alleged in para under reply. The workman was a compulsive absentee and therefore he was rightly punished by imposing the penalty of dismissal from service.

The workman remained absent from duty between 1988 to 1991 for a total period of 196 days for which he was punished by reduction of his basic pay by two stages with cumulative effect vide order dated 29-1-1992. The fact is that the workman was negligent in his duty and remained absent unauthorisedly with full knowledge and consequences of his act.

The management further submits that it was under no obligation what so ever to provide the workman with a defence assistant and the challenge to the fairness of the inquiry on this ground is baseless and unsustainable. The procedure of the inquiry was explained to the workman by the inquiry officer and the statement of the workman to the contrary is incorrect and therefore denied.

That the allegation of the workman that the proceedings were conducted in English, which he did not understand, is against the records and therefore denied. The record of the inquiry proves beyond doubt that the recording of the proceedings was done in English, and that too with the consent of the workman, who was explained in Hindi, whatever had been recorded that day before asking him to put his signatures. The workman is leveling baseless and false accusations with malafide intentions, in order to prejudice this Hon'ble Tribunal.

The true facts are that the workman himself admitted his guilt when he was asked and no one persuaded him to do so as falsely alleged by him. Moreover the presenting officer led his evidence before the Inquiry Officer to substantiate the charges of misconduct, and the Inquiry Officer gave his findings not on the basis of the admission of guilt by the workman but the evidence led before him by the management. Moreover it is reiterated that the workman was a habitual absentee and remained absent on many occasions as detailed in foregoing paragraphs. The misconduct alleged and proved by the management found a place in the list of misconducts detailed in the service conditions and the allegations of the workman to the contrary are baseless and false.

The charges leveled were very simple and the evidence was enough to prove them before the Inquiry Officer. The workman denied the opportunity to cross examine the witness of the management and he can not be allowed to challenge the decision made by him with his eyes open, at the time of the inquiry. He willingly refused to cross examine the witness of the management and the allegations in this regard is an afterthought and unsustainable at this stage.

The reply to the show cause notice of the workman was considered by the disciplinary authority and the same was baseless and without merits, it was rejected by the management.

The management was put to a great inconvenience by the unauthorised absence of the workman at frequent intervals and found it extremely difficult to maintain discipline among the fellow employees of the workman. The duty roaster was prepared as per the availability of the staff and uninformed absence of any employee rostered for a particular duty made it extremely difficult for the management to get the work completed effectively. It is reiterated that the punishment of dismissal was proportionate to the proved misconduct, as the employees are recruited by an employer to perform work for him and not remain away from it.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement.

The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that dismissal of his service is illegal and arbitrary. The management did not hold proper inquiry. The workman is

illiterate. The proceedings of the inquiry were held in English. He could not understand the proceedings. The absence was not intentional or deliberate. It is due to unavoidable circumstances as the wife and mother of the workman were confined to bed due to illness and he was financially tight.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman remained unauthorisedly absent in 1991 for 75 days (in three months). He was unauthorisedly absent for 208 days in the year 1992. He was un-authorisedly absent for 31 days in January, 1993. A charge-sheet was served on him on 15-02-1993. He sent reply to the charge-sheet. He appeared personally in the inquiry proceedings and he admitted his guilt before the Inquiry Officer still the inquiry was held and documents were verified. The Inquiry Officer found charges leveled against the workman proved. The DA after considering the representation of the workman awarded the punishment of dismissal from service.

From perusal of the inquiry proceedings it becomes quite obvious that the workman was present before the Inquiry Officer and he asked him whether he would like to cross-examine the management witness. Leave records were produced and it was perused. Sh. Om Prakash declined to do so. The PO presented the leave and absence extract from the year 1991 to 1993 which is marked ME 1 and ME2 and ME3. The charge-sheeted employee was given opportunity to produce his own witness or documentary proof in his defence. He replied that he has none to produce.

The workman in his defence stated that due to sickness of his mother, father and wife he remained unauthorisedly absent. He requested that a lenient view may kindly be taken that time and he assured that he will not repeat the same again.

The Inquiry Officer after analysis of evidence has given his findings. He held the charges of un-authorised absence for 314 days proved. The workman did not apply for any leave for his period of absence. The Inquiry Officer held that the workman has violated Clause 28 (13 & 15) of the Standing Orders applicable to him.

From perusal of the inquiry proceedings the Inquiry Officer told him that the proceedings will be recorded in English and question will be put to him in Hindi. The proceedings were explained to him.

The workman has admitted in his cross-examination that he did not raise any objection in writing during the course of inquiry that the proceedings should be explained to him.

From perusal of the proceedings also it becomes quite obvious that he was afforded defence assistance

and he was asked to take the assistance of a friend during the course of inquiry and it was also explained to him that the proceedings will be conducted in Hindi but recorded in English. The workman stated that it is perfectly acceptable to him.

The inquiry proceedings also disclose that he was asked whether he wants to plead guilty, the workman had stated that he was guilty of the charges leveled against him. He has also stated that he did not plead guilty under any pressure but at his own volition.

The proceedings have been recorded in English but the question to the workman have been explained in Hindi as it has been mentioned in the inquiry proceedings so, no prejudice has been caused to the workman by recording the proceedings in English. He has not filed any leave application on the record. He has filed some medical certificates of his mother and son. The workman was not suffering from any such ailment which prevented him to resume his duties. He remained un-authorisedly absent deliberately.

From perusal of the record it becomes quite obvious that the workman remained absent in the year 1988, 1989 & 1990 and a charge-sheet was served on 24-10-1991 and inquiry was held against him and it has been held by the DA that misconduct committed by him warrants a severe punishment however, in order to provide him opportunity to improve, a lenient view is taken and he was awarded the punishment of reduction of pay scale in time scale by two stages with cumulative effect. Thus, the workman has been awarded punishment of reduction of two stages with cumulative effect by order dated 29-01-1992 on charge-sheet dated 24-10-1991. The second charge-sheet was served on him on 15-02-1993.

It further transpires from perusal of the records that inquiry has been held properly. Principles of natural justice have been followed. The workman has been given ample opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses and to produce his own defence witness but the workman pleaded guilty out of his own violation and on the findings of the Inquiry Officer the DA passed the order of dismissal from service. The workman has previously been awarded punishment of stoppage of two increments for his unauthorized absence in the year 1992 and he was warned to improve himself but he did not improve himself and he again remained unauthorized absent for 314 days in 1991, 1992 & 1993. A proper charge-sheet has been served on him on 12-02-1993. The workman has been dismissed by order dated 14-04-1994.

It is settled law that in a domestic inquiry the strict and sophisticated rules of evidence under the Evidence Act may not apply. All materials which are logically

probative for a prudent mind are permissible. There is no allergy to hearsay evidence provided it has reasonable nexus and credibility. The departmental authorities and administrative tribunals must be careful in evaluating such material and should not glibly swallow what is strictly speaking not relevant under the Evidence Act.

The sufficiency of evidence in proof of the finding by a domestic tribunal is beyond scrutiny. Absence of any evidence in support of a finding is certainly available for the court to look into because it amounts to an error of law apparent on the record.

It has been held in 1972 (25) FLR 45 as under :—

“An Industrial Tribunal would not be justified in characterizing the finding recorded in the domestic inquiry as perverse unless it can be shown that such a finding is not supported by any evidence, or is entirely opposed to the whole body of the evidence adduced before it. In a domestic inquiry once a conclusion is deduced from the evidence, it is not permissible to assail that conclusion even though it is possible for some other authority to arrive at a different conclusion on the same evidence.

It has been held in this case that in domestic inquiry evidence of a solitary witness is sufficient to hold the charges proved.”

It has been held in 2001 (89) FLR 427 as under: —

“It is well settled that a conclusion or a finding of fact arrived at in a disciplinary inquiry can be interfered with by the court only when there is no material for the said conclusion; or that on the materials, the conclusion cannot be that of a reasonable man.”

The workman was in the habit of remaining un-authorisedly absent from 1988 to 1993. He has been served two charge-sheets. No office can function smoothly in case a workman remains un-authorisedly absent for 197 days at one time and 314 days another time. The punishment awarded is not harsh. No interference is required.

The reference is replied thus: —

The action of the management of M/s. Indian Airlines, Northern Region, IGI Airport, New Delhi in dismissing Sh. Om Prakash, Safaiwala from service w.e.f. 04-04-1994 is legal and just. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date: 23-05-2008

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1687.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने एयर इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 64/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-11012/13/96-आई आर.(सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1687.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 64/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Air India, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008.

[F. No. L-11012/13/96-IR(C-I)]

SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer
ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER : R.N. RAI L.D. No. 64/1997

IN THE MATTER OF:

Shri Jagdish Prasad
Son of Shri Badam,
Block G.I.,
284-285, Madan Gir,
New Delhi-62.

VERSUS

The Sr. Personnel Manager,
Air India,
Himalaya House,
23, G.K.Marg, New Delhi - I.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-11012/13/96-IR(C-1) Central Government dt. 09/12/05-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Air India, in not regularizing services of Shri Jagdish Prasad, Casual worker w.e.f. July, 1979 and by

terminating his services and striking off his name from the approved Wait List for appointment in the category of Peon/Cleaner/Loader/Haryana (Safai) as per Scheme of the management of Air India, is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that the claimant was appointed as casual loader by the management during the year 1979, the claimant worked continuously with intermittent breaks. The service of the claimant continued till 1988.

That during the continuance of service as casual loader the Union of the claimant representing all the casual loaders, approached the Hon'ble Supreme Court seeking regularization of the services of all the casual loaders. The Hon'ble Supreme Court referred the dispute to this Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication.

That this Hon'ble Tribunal adjudicated the dispute in the light of the scheme of regularization prepared by the management. The statement of the management through its authorized person, as recorded by this Hon'ble Tribunal on 10th May of 1990 is filed herewith and marked as Annexure -2.

That in view of the scheme of the management and in the light of the award of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the management prepared a list of eligible casual labourers the management called the claimant for interview for the purpose of regularization.

That, however, instead of taking necessary steps to regularize the services of the claimant in lieu of the interview, the management ordered an enquiry against the claimant for an alleged misconduct committed five years ago i.e. during June and July, 1987.

That the claimant submitted his explanation in reply to the charge levelled. The claimant specifically denied of having committed any misconduct. It was submitted that the Punch cards are not kept in the personal possession of the staff and they are not accessible to any mischief the alleged signatures on the different dates were by different writing and there is no question of forgery. Further the copy of the alleged complaint dated 12-8-87 was never supplied to him, even after lapse of 5 years, which clearly proves malafide measure against him. Further even subsequent to the date of alleged misconduct, he continued to work till 1988 without any complaint whatsoever for any quarter. Further the complaint does not disclose any basis for the conclusion reached against him. However, he is not guilty of even a lapse not to speak of misconduct.

That however as if pre-determined and prejudiced, the management did not accept the explanation of the workman and a regular enquiry was initiated against the workman by an order dated 19-10-92.

That during the course of enquiry proceedings the workman was made to make a confession of the alleged misconduct under the bait of his regularization. The officials of the management pressurized the workman to admit the charges by putting his signatures on the sheet as the departmental proceedings is merely a formality and after concluding the same, his case will be recommended for regularization. The enquiry officer did not hold the enquiry so as to look guilty. The enquiry officer did not verify the signatures of the claimant by sending the punch cards for forensic experts opinion, the delay in initiating the enquiry proceedings. On the other hand the workman was made to sign dotted line. In the circumstances, the workman was pronounced guilty in the report of the enquiry officer dated 10-12-92.

That however, a show cause notice was served on the workman on 5-9-94 asking him as to why his name should not be removed from list of workers who were being considered for regularization.

That the workman submitted his reply to the show cause notice dated 5-9-94 on 17-10-94. It was submitted that the charge levelled against him was an afterthought. The fact that he continued to work as casual labour till August, 1988, shows the charge was baseless, malafide and that the enquiry was a total farce, he was coerced to accept his guilt against his will and was made to sign on a dotted line, he was called for interview on 25-11-91 and on the basis of the interview, his name was included in the wait list of selected candidates. It is only thereafter, during 1992, the departmental proceeding was instituted.

That however the management without considering the facts of the case, the innocence of the workman, and without considering the reply to the show cause, passed the impugned order imposing the severest penalty of removal of his name from the list of casual labourers to be regularized. As a result of the impugned order, the service of the workman has been put an end to arbitrarily, malafidely and illegally. The impugned order of punishment apart from being unjust and uncalled for is excessive and disproportionate to the guilt of the workman if any. The copy of the impugned order dated 30-12-94.

That it is respectfully submitted that the scheme prepared by the management, contained several terms. Para 4 of the scheme contained a clause which debarred from consideration for regularization such of the casuals against whom cases of misconduct are pending. It is submitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal decided the claim on the basis of the scheme of the management by the award dated 4-3-1991. There was no case of misconduct pending against the claimant at that time. The whole process of manipulating documents to initiate cases of misconduct against the claimant started subsequently after the award of this Hon'ble Tribunal. The departmental proceedings were

initiated with the sole object to eliminate such casuals whom the management did not want. The claimant was also made a victim of such a false case hatched by the management. The workman refuted the charges by filing reply to the charges. However, during the departmental proceedings the workman was pressurized to admit the guilt as the departmental proceedings were a mere formality. Further the punishment awarded to the claimant is far excessive and disproportionate to the guilt of the claimant.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that the claim filed by the claimant is liable to be dismissed for the reason that the same has been filed after a delay of 6 years. Hence, the present claim is liable to be dismissed on account of delay, waiver and acquiescence by the claimant.

It is submitted that as per the scheme submitted by Air India and duly approved by the Hon'ble Presiding Officer Central Government Industrial Tribunal CGIT, the casuals against whom there are cases of misconduct were not eligible for consideration under the above scheme, as per the Order dated 4-3-91 passed by the Hon'ble Presiding Officer, CGIT.

It is further submitted that the award of the CGIT was upheld by the Supreme Court vide order dated 30th March, 1992 passed in SLA(c) No 3011 of 1992. The Management issued letters to all the petitioners asking them to appear for an interviews in accordance with their Scheme which was approved by the CGIT. It is further submitted that at the time of interview each candidate was considered on merits. It is submitted that in the case of claimant an act of misconduct came to the light on perusal of his past record. The claimant was accordingly charged for "fraud" and "act subversive of discipline" vide chargesheet No. ASD/DEL/05-04 dated 17th August, 1992. In reply to the chargesheet, the claimant submitted his explanation, which was not found to be satisfactory. An enquiry committee was therefore constituted to enquire into the charges levelled against him.

It is further submitted that the enquiry was conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice and full opportunity was given to the claimant to present his case before the Enquiry Committee. He was, in fact, defended by a Defence Counsel during the enquiry proceedings. However, the claimant during the course of the proceedings, voluntarily admitted the charges levelled against him.

It is further submitted that the enquiry was conducted in accordance with the principles of natural justice and full opportunity was given to the claimant to present his case before the Enquiry Committee. He was, in fact, defended by a Defence Counsel during the enquiry proceedings. However, the claimant during the course of the proceedings, voluntarily admitted the charges levelled against him. The Enquiry Committee found the claimant guilty of the charges levelled against him. The competent authority

concurring with the finding of the Enquiry committee, ordered that the name of the claimant be struck off. The approved waitlist for appointment in the unskilled category.

It is therefore submitted that in view of the above, of the claimant was not entitled to be considered for regularization.

It is further submitted that before the regularization of the casual labourers, it was mandatory for the management to scrutinize the past record of the claimant, in the case of claimant it was found that he had committed act of misconduct by forging the signatures of senior officers on the Punch Card in the month of June and July, 1987.

It is specifically denied that during the course of enquiry proceedings, the claimant was made to make a confession of the misconduct under the bait of his regularization. It is denied that the management pressurized the claimant to admit his signatures on the sheets of as departmental proceedings. It is further denied that the enquiry proceedings were merely a formality. It is submitted that the management was legally obliged to check the past records of each of the petitioner in compliance of the award dated 4-3-91. Upon checking and careful scrutinising of the records including attendance records of the claimant, it was found that there was overwriting and forged signatures on the Punch Cards. It is submitted that even otherwise the charges levelled against the claimant stood duly proved upon the evidence adduced before the enquiry officer. Rest of the contents of the para under reply are denied being wrong and misconceived.

It is submitted that the management awarded the punishment of removal of his name from list of casual labourers to be regularized after the claimant was found to be guilty of the misconduct as mentioned in the charge sheet. It is submitted that the same was in due compliance of the award passed by CGIT on 4-3-1991. Hence it is submitted that the order-dated 30-12-94 passed by the management was legal and was passed after complying with principles of natural justice.

It is submitted that the punishment awarded to the claimant was in consonance with the scheme duly approved by CGIT on 4-3-91 hence the same was proportionate to the misconduct committed by the claimant.

It is submitted that the scheme approved by the CGIT contemplated all cases of past, present and future acts of misconducts committed by the petitioners. It is specifically denied that the departmental proceedings were initiated with the sole object to eliminate the casual labourers. It is submitted that the management had approved the names of all other casuals against whom no such cases of misconducts were found. Rest of the contents of para under reply are denied in their entirely being wrong and false.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written

statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that he was engaged as casual labour w.e.f. July, 1989.

That he was issued letter for interview for the purpose of regularization on 10-05- 1990. Instead of taking necessary steps to regularize the services of the claimant, the management ordered an inquiry against the workman for alleged mis-conduct five years ago during July, 1987.

The claimant filed explanation to the chargesheet. He denied having committed any misconduct.

Punch Cards are not kept in the personal possession of the staff and they are not accessible in mischief. The alleged signatures on the different dates were in the different handwriting and there is no question of forgery. A copy of the alleged complaint was not supplied to him. The workman continued till 1988 despite the alleged misconduct. The management did not accept the explanation of the workman and regular inquiry was initiated against the workman by order dated 19-10-1992.

That during the course of inquiry proceedings the workman was made to make confession of the alleged misconduct under the bait of regularization. The officers of the management pressurized the workman to admit the charges by putting his signatures on the sheet as the departmental proceeding is merely an formality and after concluding the same his case will be recommended for regularization. The Inquiry Officer did not verify the signatures of the claimant by sending the punch cards for forensic expert opinion. The workman was made to sign dotted lines. The inquiry officer held the charges proved and the management passed the impugned order in imposing the severest penalty of removing of his name from the casual labourers to be regularized. The claimant was made a victim to such a false case.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the case has been filed after a delay of six years.

That the misconduct of the workman came to light on perusal of his past records. The claimant was charged for fraud, subservient of discipline. His explanation was not found satisfactory. A committee was constituted to inquire into the charges levelled against him. The workman was defended by defence counsel during the cross of the inquiry. He admitted the charges voluntarily levelled against him.

It was further submitted that it was mandatory for the management to scrutinise the past records of the claimant. It was found that he committed act of misconduct by forging signatures of senior officers on the punch card.

in the month of June and July, 1997. The claimant was not made to confess the charges under bit of regularization but he admitted the charges voluntarily. He was awarded the punishment of removal of his name from the list of casual labourers after the claimant was found guilty as mentioned in the charge-sheet. So the order dated 30-12-1994 passed by the management is illegal and was passed after complying with the principles of natural justice.

The workman was served charge-sheet dated 17-08-1992. It was alleged that while working as casual labour in the year 1987 during the period of June and July, 1997 in the Ground Support Division, the workman has fraudulently marked his attendance for 4 days in June, 1987 and 4 days in July, 1997 and forged the signatures of his officer although he has not attended office of those days. Copies of the punch card was also sent to him.

From perusal of the inquiry proceedings it becomes quite obvious that the workman was supplied with the punch cards. He sent explanation to the charge-sheet but it was not found satisfactory, so the management held the inquiry. It has been mentioned in the inquiry proceedings that Mr. Jagdish Prasad informed the committee that he has brought Mr. R. C. Tiwari, ST No. 5981 to appear as his defence counsel but he is willing to accept the charges. It has been also mentioned that Sh. R. C. Tiwari, defence counsel is present in the inquiry committee today in whose presence Mr. Jagdish Prasad has admitted the charges.

The PO filed EX.E1 to E8 and it was asked from the workman whether he admits the receipt of the document, he replied in affirmative. It has been also mentioned that the workman has sent letter dated 01-09-1992 (E-4) as guided by some one, later on realized that the same should not have been submitted. He was asked to submit his statement but he informed that he does not want to submit any statement and he pleaded for mercy. Sh. Jagdish Prasad has signed the inquiry proceedings and members of the inquiry committee have put their signatures. Sh. Jagdish Prasad has received copy of the same.

From perusal of the inquiry proceedings it becomes quite obvious that the workman was assisted by defence counsel and in the presence of the defence counsel he admitted the charges. Photocopy of the punch cards are annexed with the record.

The management has examined two witnesses. The Inquiry Officer has also been examined and the Inquiry Officer has stated that the defence counsel Sh. R. C. Tiwari was present in the course of proceedings. It has been denied that he was under the pressure of the management. The management has examined Dy. Personal Manager also.

The workman has admitted in his cross-examination that he did not file any appeal to any higher authority pursuant to the findings of the Inquiry Officer. The workman did not object to the findings of the Inquiry Officer

and order of the DA. He did not file appeal also. He has filed directly case before the ALC after three and half years.

The workman could have made representation to the higher authority regarding the irregular inquiries. He has not examined even Sh. R.C. Tiwari to prove that he was not present at the time of the inquiry. In the circumstances the admission is voluntary. No interference is required. In the instant case the workman has admitted the charges voluntarily in the presence of his defence counsel. The management has examined two witnesses. The workman has examined himself. He could have examined his defence counsel. There is no force in the contention that the inquiry proceedings have been recorded in English and the management has not obtained the report of forensic expert. The workman did not make any representation against the order of the DA and AA. It indicates that he knew that he has committed forgery. He approached the ALC after three and half years after getting legal advice.

The inquiry is fair. No evidence in the inquiry is required to be taken after categorical admission of the charge-sheeted employee. No interference is required.

The reference is replied thus: -

The action of the management of Air India, in not regularizing services of Shri Jagdish Prasad, Casual worker w.e.f. July, 1979 and by terminating his services and striking off his name from the approved wait list for appointment in the category of Peon/Cleaner/Loader/Haryana (Safai) as per Scheme of the management of Air India, is just, fair and legal. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date : 23-05-2008

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

भई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1688.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 580/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/409/99-आई आर (डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S.O. 1688.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.-580/2005) of the Cent-Govt-Indus-Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in

the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008

[F. No. L-40012/409/99-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER: Shri Kuldip Singh

CASE ID- No: 580/2k5

Registered on: 23-08-2005

Date of Order: 17-10-2007

Sri Harish Kumar
S/o Shri Som Nath,
C/o Shri N. K. Jeet, President,
Telecom Labour Union,
Mohalla Hari Nagar,
Lal Singh Basti Road,
Bhatinda (Punjab)

Petitioner

Versus

The General Manager,
Telecom, Bhatinda
(Punjab).

Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the Workman Shri N. K. Jeet, AR

For the Management Shri G. C. Babbar,
Advocate

AWARD

The workman continues to be absent. He was not present on the last date and even a date before that. On the request of Shri A.K. Batra, advocate who appeared for the authorized representative of the workman opportunity was given to the workman to produce evidence. As stated earlier despite that neither the workman appeared nor produced any evidence. His representative also did not appear. It was in these circumstances that notice under registered cover was sent to the workman directing him to appear and produce his evidence. He is neither present nor has produced any evidence. The registered cover carrying the notice has also not been received back unserved. This leads to the presumption that the workman has received the notice, but has chosen not to appear in the case. He does not seem to be interested in prosecuting his case. On record I find the statement of claim of the workman. His rejoinder and affidavit and oral statement, the reply of the Management duly supported by the affidavit of their

witness Rajinder Singh and photo copies of a number of documents. Since the workman has virtually withdrawn from prosecuting his claim, so by his own conduct he has foregone the right to cross-examine the witness of the Management whose affidavit is on record.

The Government of India vide their order No L-40012/409/99-IR(DU) dated 17th of Feb, 2000 has desired to know "Whether the action of the Management of General Manager, Telecom, Bhatinda in terminating the services of Shri Harish Kumar S/o. Shri Som Nath is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date ? The claim of the workman is that he had worked for the Management as clerk in the office of SDOP, Raman on a salary of Rupees 2138/- PM from 1st of Nov, 1997 till 1st of March, 1999; that the Management had terminated his services without charge sheet, enquiry and compensation, therefore, his termination was bad in law. They retained the juniors of the workman and also recruited fresh hands and violated the law.

The Management has denied the claim of the workman. It is submitted by them that the workman was never engaged by them; that the Management had entered into an agreement with one Ashok Kumar Garg and other contractors who provided labour to the Management. Even otherwise the recruitment of casual labour was banned by Government of India, therefore, there was no occasion with the Management to engage the workman. They denied other contents of the statement of claim and stated that there is no merit in the claim of the workman, therefore, the reference be answered against him.

As noted above the workman appeared as witness in the case and was cross-examined by the Management. He admitted not to be possessing the letter of his appointment or any other proof to show that he had worked for the Management as clerk. He claimed that he was engaged by the Junior Telecom Officer and was paid the wages by the SDO Nanak Singh. He stated that he was paid wages @ 1200/- per month and that he had not complained against the less payment of wages. He also failed to give the detail of the working days he served the Management and stated that the record is with the Management. He further failed to produce any proof to show as to which of his junior was retained by the Management and who was recruited by them after his disengagement.

We, thus find that the workman has failed to produce any evidence, oral or documentary, to show that he was engaged by the Management directly and he had served them continuously for a year and that the Management had disengaged him without following the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act and principles of Natural Justice. Therefore, it cannot be said that the Management of General Manager, Telecom, Bhatinda had terminated the services of the workman and his action was illegal and unjustified. The reference is therefore, answered against

him and award is passed accordingly holding that the workman is not entitled to any relief. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate govt. for necessary action and the file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1689.—औद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधनत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण श्रम स्नायालय नं. II, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 752/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/34/95-आई आर (डी. यू.)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1689.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 752/2005) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008

[F. No. L-40012/34/95-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

**PRESIDING OFFICER: Shri Kuldip Singh
CASE I. D. NO : 752/2k5**

Registered on: 02-09-2005

Date of Order: 18-10-2007

Sri Junas

S/o Sh. Sain Dass,

R/o H. Np. 593,

Balmiki Colony,

Mohalla Adadpur,

Jalandhar City.

Petitioner

Versus

The Deputy Manager (Telecom),
(Ply. & Install), 3rd Floor,
New Telephone Exchange Building,
M.T.S. Nagar,
Jalandhar City.

Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the Workman Sh. R. P. Rana, Advocate
For the Management Shri G. C. Babbar, Advocate

AWARD

The Govt. of India Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-40012/34/95-IR (DU) dated 7/3/1996, referred the following dispute for the adjudication of this Tribunal:

"Whether the action of the management of Tele-communication, Jalandhar in terminating the services of Shri Junas is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date?"

In response to the notice issued to the parties, they appeared through their counsels and filed their pleadings. The workman filed the statement of his claim and supported the same with his affidavit. He also placed on record photo copies of documents marked as A 1 to A6. The management filed their reply and supported the same with the affidavit of Sh. H.P. Sandhu, Dy. General Manager. They also placed on record photocopies of documents Annexure R2 to R5. The workman filed his additional affidavit and documents which are exhibited as W9 & W10. The workman appeared as witness twice, whereas the management examined Sh. H.P. Sandhu as their witness.

Stated in short the claim of the workman is that he had served the management as casual labour w.e.f. 30-11-1983 to Nov. 1984 and then from Oct. 1985, on being sponsored by the Employment Exchange and selected by AE Phones Cable vide his No. E-21/62, dated 17-9-1984. He was allotted to AEP Auto, Jalandhar. That he was given break in service from Nov. 1985 to June 1986, for want of vacancy and was again appointed in July 1989 and served the management upto Sep. 1999 and then from January, 1990 to May, 1992, as part timer and full timer. He thus served the management for 240 days. The management discontinued his services and appointed his junior who are still working. That during his engagement, his work and conduct remained satisfactory. The management did not follow the provision of the law while dispensing with his services. He denied that he had abandoned the job and stated that in view of the letter of Government of India No. 269-10/89-STH of Nov. 1989, he was entitled to be conferred with temporary status. He had found place at Sr. No. 35 in the list prepared for recruitment as regular Mazdoor, by Asstt. Engineer (HRD), Jalandhar, vide his No. E-9/RECT/88/35 dated 17-7-1992, but unfortunately instead of regularizing him in service his services were terminated. He has prayed for quashing the order of this termination by declaring it illegal, arbitrary and discriminatory. He has also prayed for reinstatement and consequential benefits such as back wages and continuity in service.

The claim of the workman has been opposed by the management. It is their submission that in view of the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in writ petition Nos. 312 & 373 of 1986, One Lakh Forty Thousand One Hundred and Seventeen posts of regular Mazdoor, in Group D, in the pay scale of Rs. 750-940, were created. The Punjab Telecom Circle had 193 casual labourers who fulfilled the requirement for regularization

and therefore, the same No. of posts were created in Punjab Telecom Circle and the eligible candidates were regularized thereon. By subsequent scheme, issued by O.M dated 17-11-1989, casual labourers who had rendered continuous service of one year, as on 1-10-1989, were given the temporary status. Since the workman did not fulfill the required conditions for the grant of such a status, he was not given the same. His claim therefore, is not maintainable.

The management has denied that the workman had served the management from Dec. 1984 to Sept. 1985 and stated that the workman had left the job at his own. The management rejected his representation dated 1-7-1989, made for condonation of break between Nov. 1985 to June 1989, as the workman could not advance satisfactory explanation about his absence. It is further their claim that the workman was doing the job at his own accord and he was not kept away from the job by the management. He was not also appointed on a specific post. They further denied that the workman had served the management from 1983 to May 1992 continuously. Admitting that the workman had made representations but stated that since he was not working at the time when the scheme was introduced w.e.f. 1-10-1989, therefore, he was not given the temporary status. It is also their claim that there was complete ban for the engagement of casual labourer since 30-3-1985 and if the workman was engaged, thereafter, as part time or full time worker, that did not create any right in his favour for grant of temporary status. Relying upon the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of State of Himachal Pradesh Versus Suresh Kumar Verma, reported as JT 996 (2S C455) it is claimed by them that the appointment on daily wages was not an appointment to a post nor the court can give directions to re-engage the workman against the existing vacancy. The management has claimed that in view of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reported as L.I.C. (994)27 A.T.C. 84, a workman is not entitled to the protection under the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. The management admitted the contents of para 2 and partly that of para 1, 3 and denied the contents of other paras and stated that the workman is not entitled to any relief, as his petition lacks the substance and the merit.

Before examining the evidence of the workman it would be useful to read and appreciate the statement made by Sh. H.P. Sandhu, the witness of the management. Sh. Sandhu stated that the workman had served the management for 249 days from January, 1984 to November 1984 and for 334 days, as part timer from January, 1991 to November 1991. He further stated that the break in the service of Rakesh Kumar from 16/17-1984 to 30-4-1990, was condoned by TDM Jalandhar, since the same had occasioned due to non-availability of work, whereas the break in the service of workman, from 1985 to 1991, was not condoned. He, however stated that the temporary status was not given to the workman since he was not working at the relevant time.

On record I find exhibit W9 and W10, which read that the workman had served the management from June 1991 to May 1992. Thus he served them for 349 days from June 1991 to May 1992. While proving these documents, the workman stated that document W9 had been signed by Sh. R.S. Khokhar whereas W10 was signed by Sh. Manmohan Singh who were the officers of the management. Against these two documents the management has produced no evidence. Their witness, Sh. H.P. Sandhu stated nothing in this regard categorically. He admitted that the workman had served the management for 240 days from January to Nov. 1984 and for 334 days from January To Nov. 1991. His claim may not be tallying with the documents W9 and W10, but his admission supports the claim of the workman that the workman had served the management continuously from the January 1984 to May 1992 except for the period November, 1985 to June 1989, since there was no vacancy available. Sh. Sandhu, the witness of the management admitted that the representation of the workman, for condoning the break in service from 1985 to 1991, was not allowed whereas in the case of Rakesh Kumar, another workman, the break was condoned for the period 16-7-1984 to 30-4-1990. It clearly speaks about the discrimination met to the workman. There is, however, no dispute that the workman had served the management from June 1991 to May 1992 i.e. for 349 days. It is admitted by the witness of the management that no notice was given to the workman before the termination of his services nor he was paid compensation. The management therefore, clearly violated the provisions of the section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 hereinafter to be referred as "ACT". The management has utterly failed to prove that the service of the workman was not terminated by the management and that the workman had quit the engagement with the management at his own accord.

Regarding the claim of the workman for grant of temporary status it is noted that there is no mention in reference about it, by the appropriate government so it can not be considered. As regards the action of the management Telecom Jalandhar, in terminating the services of Sh. Junas, it is held that the same was illegal and unjustified. The management discriminated with him as the break in his services was not condoned whereas it was done in the case of Rakesh Kumar, another worker. It has been proved that the management disengaged the workman without following the provisions of the section 25F of the Act therefore; his disengagement, by the management after May 1992, was illegal and unjustified. Therefore, the same is quashed. The workman is treated in service as if there was no disengagement made by the management. It is true that the workman did not serve the mgt. after May 1992, but it was due to his disengagement by the management. The workman has claimed that he has remained without work since the day of his disengagement and he survived with the help of his Mother-in-law. The workman being, an able

bodied person could not have remained without work. He must have worked and earned to live a life, in these fifteen years. Keeping all the circumstances in consideration I direct the management to take back the workman in service forthwith as his engagement was shown to be done by due process of law and also pay him an amount of Rs. 50,000 (Rupes Fifty Thousands only) as back wages in lump-sum. The management is directed to comply with these directions within three months from the date of publication of the award in the Government Gazette. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action and the file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

फा. आ. 1690.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कमाण्डेन्ट, रेल हेड सप्लाई डिपो, ए. एस. सी. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रमन्यायालय नं. II, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 998/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-14011/34/2000-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1690.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 998/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Commandant, Rail Head Supply Depot, ASC and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008.

[F. No. L- 14011/34/2000-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI KULDIP SINGH
CASE I.D. NO. 998/2k5

Registered on: 16-09-2005

Date of Decision: 28-5-2008

The Secretary,
Karkhana Industrial Workers Union (Regd.),
Gandhi Chowk,
Pathankot.

PETITIONER

Versus

The Commandant,
Rail Head Supply Depot,
ASC, Pathankot.

RESPONDENT

APPEARANCE

For the Workmen: Mr. Natha Singh, A.R.

For the Management: Messrs Deepak Agnihotri and N. A. Choudhry, Advocates.

AWARD

Vide their order No. L-14011/34/2000/IR(DU) dated 25th of September, 2000 the Ministry of Labour referred the following dispute for the adjudication of this Tribunal:

“Whether the action of the Commandant, 69 Coy, ASC (supply) C/o 56 APO in denying regularization and wages at par with their regular counterparts to 134 daily rates labour as mentioned in the list enclosed is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled and from which date?”

The notice of the reference was given to the parties who appeared. The workmen appeared through representative whereas the Management appeared through counsel. The parties filed their pleadings in the shape of statement of claim and reply by the Management. The workmen filed the affidavits of Messrs. Sat Pal and Hans Raj whereas the Management filed the affidavit of Capt. Hoshiar Singh. All the three witnesses of the parties appeared in the witness box. The Management did not cross-examine the witnesses of the workmen whereas the witness of the Management was cross-examined by the workmen.

The claim of the workmen is that they are working as labour with Management at Rail Head Supply Depot, Pathankot since 1979. They are performing duties like permanent labour of the Management but are not being given all the benefits the permanent labour of the Management is getting. The Management is also not giving them over time wages, weekly rests and all kinds of leave. Their prayer is that their presence be marked for whole of the month as they remain on duty. They have also claimed equal pay and other facilities like the permanent employees from the day of their joining the service along with interest.

The claim of the workmen has been opposed by the Management. It is stated by them that the workmen named are employed by the Management as and when required basis when additional loads/coal rakes are received and none of them completed the service of 240 days in any the year; that the workmen were employed over and above the authorization of 217 permanent labour and they were paid from depot contingencies on the rates fixed by D. C. Gurdaspur. The workmen are working for 13 to 15 days a month and thus had worked for less than 240 days a year; therefore, they could not be treated as permanent. Even

otherwise, there is ban on the recruitment of permanent labour imposed by the Government of India. The work load of the depot has been reduced and there is going to be retrenchment of labour by transferring them to other units.

The workmen examined S/Shri Hans Raj and Sat Pal who proved their affidavits exhibit W1 and W2. These witnesses were not cross examined by the Management. Capt. Hoshiar Singh appeared as witness for the Management and proved his affidavit MW1. He placed on record copy of letter dated 10th of September 1993 and stated that the Management has 180 permanent workers and about two hundred casual labour since 1978. The casual labour is paid wages monthly. He denied that the casual workers perform duty for twenty five days in a month and stated that they perform duty for 13 to 15 days a month. According to him the record showing the detail of working days of the casual labour is not forthcoming being an old record and the same cannot be produced. He admitted that his claim of working of the casual labour for 13 to 15 days a month is based on the record including the affidavit of Capt. Mohit Kapoor, a photo copy of which is on the record of this file. He denied having checked the original record and showed his inability to say whether the workmen were given weekly rest or not. He claimed that there was difference of nature of working of the permanent labour and the casual labour and stated that the permanent labour also maintains the stores although the main job of the labour was to unload the goods from the Railways and load the same in private vehicles for carrying the same further. He admitted that the permanent labour is given regular pay scales as paid to group 'B' employees whereas the daily wagers are paid wages on muster rolls although the attendance of daily wagers is recorded in the attendance registers. He admitted not to have ever been posted in the Management depot and stated that he has no personal knowledge of working of the Management depot. He claimed to have made the statement on the basis of the record.

The statement of the witness of the Management is the self speaking proof of dealing of the Management with the matter in dispute between the parties. The Management has produced the witness who was never posted in the Management depot and admitted not to be possessing the knowledge about the working of the depot. On the one hand he claimed that the working of the permanent labour and the casual labour was different as the permanent labour also maintained the stores. On the other he admitted that this information he has gathered from the record of the Management. In the same breath he claimed that the record is not forthcoming. Then where from he gathered the knowledge about the facts he has stated. Further he claimed that the attendance of the casual labour was recorded in the attendance register. Where is that register is not shown. He further stated that the casual labour was paid on muster rolls but where are those muster rolls is not shown. If it is accepted that the record is not available then how this

witness claimed to have got the knowledge of the facts when he himself admitted not to have ever worked in the management depot. One source he claimed is the affidavit of Capt. Mohit Kapoor, a copy of which is placed on record. But the affidavit of Capt. Kapoor is not a substantive piece of evidence. He was not produced for cross examination of the workmen. Therefore, the claim made by Shri Kapoor cannot be accepted. It cannot also be accepted that the record of Management was not available as it is not shown whether that record is misplaced, destroyed or stolen. In that contingency also there should have been some record to show when the Management came to know about the non-availability of that record and what action the management took on getting that information. There should have been the noting of the management official as to what record has lived its life and so the same is required to be destroyed and what were the orders of the competent authority on such noting. From the conduct of the Management it comes out that they have withheld the best available evidence about the dispute under consideration, may be thinking that if produced that will go against them. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Gopal Krishnaji Ketkar versus Mohamed Haji Latif and others reported as AIR 1968 Supreme Court 1413 observed that a person in possession of the best evidence has to produce the same and if not produced adverse inference can be drawn against the said party irrespective of the fact that onus of proof does not lie on him; and that he was not called upon to produce the same. The principle laid down by the Apex Court is applicable to the present case.

This principle is also applicable to the other assertion made by the management that since the workmen had not worked for 240 days in any of the year, therefore, they could not be treated as permanent nor the privileges as were given to the permanent employees could be given to them. According to them the workmen worked only for 13 to 15 days a month, on, as and when required basis. As discussed above the management has withheld the record to show that the workmen had worked for 13 to 15 days of a month during all the years they have been working for the management. The witness of the management in his statement admitted that the workmen are working for the management since 1978. He further admitted that the attendance of the workmen is recorded in the attendance register and the wages were paid on muster rolls. Neither the attendance register nor the must rolls have been produced. No other evidence has been produced to show that the said record has been destroyed. The management could have produced the persons who were supposed to maintain and preserve that record to show that the said record was destroyed, misplaced or stolen. Nothing such has been shown and it gives rise to presume that the management has withheld this record also. In view of this it cannot be accepted that the workmen had not served the Management for 240 days in any of the years they have been working for the Management.

The Government of India, Ministry of Personnel, Department of Personnel and Training vide their office memorandum No. 51016/2/90-Estt.(E) dated 10th of September, 1993 reviewed the guidelines issued vide OM No. 49014/2/86-Estt.(C) dated 7-6-1988 in the matter of recruitment of persons on daily-wage basis in Central Government offices in the light of judgement of the CAT, Principal Bench, New Delhi, delivered on 16th of February, 1990. The guidelines dated 7th of June, 1988 were allowed to be continued in addition to the new guidelines. It was directed that the temporary status granted to the casual employees who are presently employed and have rendered one year of continuous service in Central Government offices other than Departments of Telecom, Posts and Railways, be regularized. It was directed to the Ministry of Finance to bring the scheme to the notice of appointing authorities under their control so that the recruitment of casual employees is done in accordance with the guidelines contained in O.M. dated 7-6-1988. Copy of the guidelines dated 10th of September, 1993 has been placed on record by the Management which shows that the guidelines are well within the knowledge of the Management. Moreover the Management department is the one to which the application of the guidelines is mandatory. The management has, however, failed to place on record any evidence to show that in the matter of the workmen they had made the exercise to know whether the workmen were entitled to the benefits of the guidelines or not may be for granting them temporary status or regularization in service.

It is on record that the Management did not cross-examine the witnesses produced by the workmen although they were provided with the opportunity to do that. On their part they have not produced any evidence to support their claim that the workmen had not served the management for 240 days in any of the years of their working. As discussed above the working of the workmen could not only be connected with the management depot. If the workmen were paid the wages, the detail of payments must have been submitted to the supervising and controlling offices. There must be record like cash books etc containing the detail of payments made to the casual labour. The reports must have been submitted to higher offices about the amount of load received and dispatched further, the payments made as the costs of coal and other goods received. But it seems the management has done no effort to produce the evidence. On the part of the workmen, they could not have evidence to show as to how much wages they received in a particular and for how many days they served the Management in a month or in a year. Since the Management did not cross examine the witnesses of the workmen, there is nothing on record to doubt their statements. In the circumstances it has to be taken and it is taken that the claim of the workmen that they had worked at least for 240 days every year is correct.

There is another angle to look at the issue. Capt. Hoshiar Singh, witness of the Management in his statement before this Tribunal admitted that two hundred casual labours are working for the Management since 1978 in addition to 180 permanent labour. It is clear from this that the management is required to review its need for deployment of casual labour, by assessing the work being done by the casual workers to see whether the same could be entrusted to the regular employees. It also provides that in case where it is not possible to entrust all the items of work now being handled by the casual workers to the existing regular staff, additional regular posts are required to be created to the barest minimum necessary may be with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance. The workmen have continued with the department over a very long time, in certain cases over thirty years as per the admission of the witness of the management. Obviously, it has not been possible for the management to entrust the work being handled by these casual workers to the existing regular employees. They have also not been able to decrease the number of casual worker engaged, by any means. This shows that the management needs the services of the workmen. In such a situation the management was required to create additional regular posts so that the need to continue the casual worker was obviated. The Management appears not to have taken any step in this direction and have thus failed to follow an essential step provided in the guidelines. As a result the workmen are continuing to be denied the benefits given to the permanent employees although they have been performing the same job for the management for years together. The Government considered as model employer cannot let this exploitative situation to continue and must take immediate action for creating as many number of regular posts as the number of the casual workers who were working for the Management at least for three years on day they raised the demand notice and give them the relief in terms of the guidelines referred to earlier within six months from the date of publication of the award.

After sifting, scanning and weighing all the evidence brought on record I am of the opinion the action of the Commandant, 69, Coy, ASC(Supply) C/o 56 APO in denying regularization and wages at par with the their regular counterparts to 134 daily rates labour as mentioned in the list enclosed is not just and legal. They are entitled to the relief as has been found due to them above. The award is passed in favour of the workmen and against the management. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate government for necessary action and the file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1691.—औद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गैरीसन इंजीनियर

के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय नं. I, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 111/1993) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-14012/46/92-आई आर (डी. यू.)]
सरन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1691.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 111/1993) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Garrison Engineer and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9/6/2008

[F. No. L-140] 2/46/92-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I,
CHANDIGARH**

CASE I.D. No. 111/1993

Dinesh Kumar,
S/o Sh. Ram Singh Tyagi,
House No.-50,
MES Quarters, Kaccha Tank,
Nahan, Distt. Sirmaur (HP)-173001 —Applicant

Versus

(1) Garrison Engineer, M.E.S. Chandigarh-160001.

(2) Assistant Garrison Engineer, Cantt. Area,
Distt. Nahan, Sirmaur (HP)-173001. — Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workman : Shri Ajay Nara

For the management: Shri Bhor Singh

AWARD

Passed on 26-5-08

The Central Government vide order No. L-14012/46/92-IR (DU) dated 16-9-93 referred this industrial dispute for judicial adjudication to this Tribunal. The question for judicial adjudication which was referred is—

"Whether the action of the A.G.E., B/R, Nahan in terminating the services of Sri Dinesh Kumar in the year 1986 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

Thereafter, by the corrigendum dated 21-7-05, this reference was corrected. The corrected reference is:—

"Whether the action of the A.G.E., B/R Nahan in terminating the services of Sri. Dinesh Kumar in the year 1987 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

The workman filed the statement of claim on 29-9-83 with the averments that he was appointed as

motor pump attendant by the respondents w.e.f. 3-10-1986. Before receiving the joining report, he was directed by the defendant to go through the medical examination and to produce the Medical Certificate and Character Certificate. The services of the complainant was terminated by the respondents w.e.f. January, 1987, without any notice or compensation, in violation of the provisions of Section 25F and Section 25E of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(hereinafter referred as Act). He has completed 240 days of service and his service was protected by Section 25F of the Act, as he was terminated without notice or compensation. On the basis of the above assertion, the workman has prayed that he may kindly be reinstated in service with all the consequential benefits. He has claimed both full back wages and seniority. Alongwith, the claim statement, the workman has filed the copy of Character Certificate, copy of Medical Certificate, statement showing the total working days by the workman in the office of Management, photocopies of attendance register from March 1986 to December 1986, the copy of the letter written by Assistant Labour Commissioner, Chandigarh to the Secretary, Government of India regarding the failure of conciliation proceedings.

On behalf of the Management Sri M.S. Mathur, Major Garrison Engineer filed the reply. In his reply the Management raised few preliminary objections that the claim petition is liable to be dismissed on the ground that the Management is not an industry and the petitioner a workman. An another preliminary objection raised by the Management is that the claim of the workman is time barred as he was dismissed from the service on 14-11-86 and he made the claim statement on 3-10-93. On merits the Management also denied allegations of the workman. It has been stated in the reply that the claimant was engaged as M.P.A. w.e.f. 1-1-86. His appointment was on the daily wages. His service comes to an end on 14-11-86 automatically after the expiry of the period as his services were no longer required. For the period 1-1-86 to 14-11-86 the claimant was engaged on muster roll and has accepted the wages as such. The complainant had just worked for 175 days with breaks and is not entitled for the protection of the provisions mentioned under Section 25F of the Act.

Alongwith, his reply the management has also filed the photocopies of attendance register for the months of February 86, March 86, April 86, June 86, August 86, September 86 and November 86. The Management has also filed a copy of demand notice as well.

A rejoinder was also filed by the workman. He has denied the allegations of Management that the workman has not completed the services of 240 days and is not protected under the provisions of Section 25F of the Act.

Both of the parties were permitted to file the affidavits. The claimant Dinesh Kumar file the Affidavit, in which he has categorically stated that he had completed the continuous service of 240 days and is entitled for the protection of Section 25F of the Act.

In the affidavit of Sri V.S. Dube, filed for the Management, it is specifically mentioned that workman has not completed a continuous service of 240 days. On Page No. 2 he has given a calculation from 1-1-86 to 14-11-86, and

stated that the workman has only completed the service of 175 days. He has denied that the workman has worked upto January 1987 but only worked up to 14-11-86. On page No. 3 of the affidavit the deponent has also clarified that the duty roster is not the criteria for making the payment. The payment is based on the test of physical presence on duty.

Another affidavit of Major S. Ghuaroy is on record for the Management. This affidavit also contains the similar facts regarding the completion of 175 days of service by the workman, nature of appointment and regarding the protection of Section 25F of the Act. But Major S. Ghuaroy was not available for cross-examination.

Opportunity for cross-examination was also afforded to the parties. In his cross-examination Sri Dinesh Kumar W.W. I has stated that he worked from 1-1-86 to January 1987. On the other hand, M.W. I Sri V.K. Dube was cross-examined by learned Legal Advisor of the workman. In his cross-examination M.W. I Sri S.V. Dube has stated that only Chief Engineer is capable to engage the casual labour. It is correct that duty roster is prepared by the office of A.S.E. with regard to the posting of daily wager. Documents Exhibit W-2 to W-15 are correct. No notice was given regarding termination of the service before his termination. I am not aware whether any persons were appointed after termination of the workman.

I have heard learned counsels for the parties and perused the entire materials on record. The main question for the determination in this reference are:—

- (1) Whether the Management is an industry and the dispute between Sri Dinesh Kumar, the applicant, and the respondents is an industrial dispute?
- (2) Whether the claim of the workman is barred by limitation, as alleged by the Management?
- (3) Whether Sri Dinesh Kumar, the applicant has completed the service of 240 days before his termination and is entitled for the protection of the provisions mentioned U/s 25 F of the Act?

The Management in his written statement and affidavit has challenged the jurisdiction of this Tribunal by stating that this Tribunal has got no jurisdiction to disposed of this reference. The Management is not the industry and no industrial dispute exists in between the parties. The Management has also stated that the respondents are caring only to the needs of the defense forces of the Union and the functions of the respondents department are not akin to the functions of an industry and it is performing sovereign functions of the State.

The term 'Industry' has been defined in Clause (j) of Section 2 of the Act, which reads as under:—

"Industry means any business, trade undertaking, manufacture or the calling of employers and includes any calling who serves, employment, handicraft or industrial occupation or avocation of workman."

Likewise, 'Industrial dispute' is defined in Clause (h) of Section 2 of the Act, which reads as under:—

"Industrial dispute means any dispute or difference between employers and employees, or between

employers and workman, or between workman and workman, which is connected with the employment or in employment or the term of employment or with the conditions of labour of any business."

From the perusal of the term industry as used in section 2(j) of the Act any business, trade, undertaking, manufacture or calling of employers which includes the handicrafts or industrial occupation or avocation of workman are included in the definition of industry.

From the affidavit of Major S.V. Dube, it is clear from para No. 1 that the respondent is a Department of Government of India, Ministry of Defence. The respondent is military engineering service which comprises of 1/3rd employees from the Armed Forces of Indian and 2/3rd Civilians. They are actively involved in the defence of the country. The respondent was caring to the engineering needs of the defence forces of Union of India. Thus, Major S.V. Dube on behalf of the Management has himself stated that the respondent are caring to the engineering needs of the defence forces. Whether the respondents, comes within the purview of term industry, is to be seen by the works carried on by them. The respondent, as admitted are caring to the engineering needs only and are included as per the definition given in Section 2(j) in the term industry. Moreover, for caring the engineering needs, the management is providing the employment to the eligible persons on the basis of the procedure mentioned in their rules. Thus, I am of the view that the respondent is an industry for the purpose of the Act, and the dispute between the applicant and respondent is an industrial dispute and this Tribunal has got jurisdiction to disposed of this reference.

The service of workman is said to be terminated on 14-11-86 by Management. It has been disputed by the workman by stating that he worked upto January 1987. For a long time, the matter was pending before the Conciliation Officer and on the report of Conciliation Officer, Government of India referred this industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication. If there was delay, it was the fault of the system prevailing in the Conciliation Officer's office or elsewhere. For it, the reference of the workman cannot be said to be barred by time. Accordingly, there is no force in the plea of Management that this reference is barred by time.

The main question left for determination is whether the workman, before his termination, has completed the service of 240 days? If yes, whether he has been terminated from the service in contravention of the provisions of Section 25F of the Act.

Admittedly, applicant Dinesh Kumar was appointed on 1-1-86. As per the statement of workman he worked up to January 1987. Whereas, the management alleged that the services of the workman comes to an end on 14-11-86. In his affidavit Major S.V. Dube, on behalf of the Management, has specifically stated that since the claimant was engaged on daily wages, his service came to an end automatically after the expiry of the period as his service were no longer required after 14-11-86. The Management has filed the photocopies of attendance register up to the month of November 1986. The last photocopy of attendance register is from the period of 16-10-86 to 15-11-86.

On the other hand, workman has also filed the photocopies of the duty roster upto December, 1986. In the duty roster of December, 1986 the name of the workman find place and 23 working days have been calculated. The documents filed by the workman are admitted to the Management M.W. I S.V. Dube has specifically stated that documents Exhibit W2 to W15 are correct. It itself falsified the statement of the witness of Management regarding the fact that the workman worked up to 14-11-86. Moreover, in the photocopy of attendance register on 14-11-86, presence of Dinesh Kumar has been shown. On 15-11-85 "R" is written. If as per the statement of the witness of the Management, the service of Dinesh Kumar were not required after 14-11-86, why the word "R" for applicant Dinesh Kumar for 15-11-86 was written. This shows that workman Dinesh Kumar worked even after 14-11-86 and incomplete attendance register has been produced by the management. Thus, on perusal of evidence of both of the parties, it is evident that workman worked till the end of December, 1986. The documents which has been filed by the workman are admitted to the Management. The facts admitted need not to be proved. From the roster Exhibit W2 to W15, I have calculated the working days which are more than 240 days in number. Thus, the workman has worked for more than 240 days and admittedly his service was terminated without giving any notice or compensation. Section 25 F of the Act, protects the interest of those workman who have completed the service of 240 days and have been terminated from the service without giving them a legal notice. This provision is mandatory and has to be complied with. In violation of this provision the termination of the workman from the service will be illegal and void.

From the above discussion, it is clear that the workman worked for more than 240 days and no notice was served upon him. Thus, it is proper to hold that the service of the workman was terminated illegally against the mandatory provisions enumerated under Section 25F of the Act.

For the reasons mentioned above, the action of the Management of A.G.E., B/R Nahan in terminating the service of Sri Dinesh Kumar in the year 1987 is illegal and void ab initio being in violation of the provisions of Section 25F of the Act. Accordingly Sri Dinesh Kumar, the workman is entitled to be reinstated. The Management is directed to reinstate the workman on same terms and conditions on which he was working before his termination.

The workman in his claim statement has also prayed for full back wages. After considering the facts and circumstances of the case and considering the long period of the back wages, I am of the view that the workman is entitled only for the 50 per cent of the back wages. The back wages will be calculated on the basis of average working days of the preceding year of his termination and on time to time revised prescribed rates by the Management. The reference is thus answered in negative that the action of Management of A.G.E., B/R Nahan in terminating the service of Sri Dinesh Kumar in the year 1987 is not legal and justified. The management is directed to reinstate the service of workman with 50% of back wages immediately. Central Government be informed accordingly. Consign the record.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1692.—औद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रसार भारती, ब्राडकार्टिंग कार्पोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. II, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1294/2K6) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-42012/173/2005-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1692.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 1294/2K6 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Prasar Bharti, Broadcasting Corporation of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008

[F. No. L-42012/173/2005-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

Presiding Officer : SHRI KULDIP SINGH

CASE I.D. No : 1294/2006

Registered on : 30-11-2006

Date of Order : 16-11-2007

Sri Partap Rana S/o Sh. Kamma Ram Rana, R/o Village Tikri, P.O. Karog, Tehsil Sangrah, Sirmour (HP)

PETITIONER

Versus

The Director, Prasar Bharati, Broadcasting Corporation of India, Doordarshan Kendra, Shimla (HP).

RESPONDENT

APPEARANCE

For the Workman NEMO

For the Management SHRI K. K. THAKUR,
ADVOCATE.

AWARD

The workman continues to be absent. After waiting for him for three dates it was directed that fresh notice under R/s be issued to the workman and it was issued under postal receipt No. 4789 on 10-09-2007. The notice

thus sent has not been received back. The workman is also not present. The statutory period prescribed to presume the service of the workman is also over. There is justification to presume that the workman is served but he has not appeared intentionally. He seems not interested to put forward his claim.

Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their No. L-42012/173/2005-IR(CM-II) dated 30-10-2006, has desired to know "Whether the action of the management of Doordarshan Kendra, Shimla, in terminating the services of Sh. Partap Rana w.e.f. January, 2003 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?" On record, I do not find any evidence to show that the workman was engaged by the management and they terminated his services illegally in January, 2003. The workman is therefore, not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered against him. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action and the file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1693.—ऑटोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की शारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी. बी. एम. बी. के प्रबंधतात्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑटोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औटोगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1016/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-23012/3/I997-आई आर (सी.-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1693.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 1016/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of B B M B and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008.

[F. No. L-23012/3/1997-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI KULDIP SINGH

CASE : ID No: 1016/2005

Registered on: 17-9-2005

Date of Order 16-10-2006

The General Secretary BSL Project Mazdoor Ekta Union, S-2/773, Sunder Nagar, Distt. Mandi.

...Petitioner

VERSUS

The Chief Engineer, BSL, BBMB, Sunder Nagar, Distt. Mandi.

...Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the Workman : Sh. Dhani Ram A.R.

For the Management : Sh. D.L. Sharma A.R.

AWARD

Following is the reference received from the Government of India for adjudication vide their No. L-23012/3/97-IR(C-II) dated 22-7-98:

"Whether the action of the management of BBMB represented through Chief Engineer BSNL /BBMB, Sundernagar in denying the benefits of stepping up of basic pay of Sh. Amar Nath, Chargeman, Gr. I with his junior Sh. Labh Singh, Chargeman Spi. w.e.f 1-1-88 and not removing the anomaly is fair & just? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

On getting the notice of the reference the parties appeared through their representatives and filed their respective claims in the shape of statement of claim, reply on behalf of management. In support of pleadings the workman filed the affidavit of Sh. Dhani Ram whereas the management filed the affidavit of Sh. N.K. Solanki, M.K. Dhir. Both Shri Dhani Ram and N.K. Dhir also appeared as a witness and were cross examined by the opposite side.

The claim of the workman Amar Nath, projected through his union, is that he was senior to Shri Labh Singh in service but the management fixed the pay of Shri Labh Singh @ Rs. 1640 p.m. with effect from 1st of January, 1988 whereas the workman was given a salary of Rs. 1530 p.m.; that the management did not accept the plea of the workman raised by him in his representations, therefore, he raised the demand notice. The management did not change the stand. Upon the failure of conciliation report the appropriate Government referred the matter for adjudication; that the management had adopted the pay scale of Punjab Electricity Board which on their part had adopted the pay scale of Punjab Government. As per the pay scale so adopted a workman was to get pay at the rate given to his junior. Even the management adopted the letter of Punjab State Electricity Board No. 116493/117293 and issued their letter No. 20451-501/R and R/17401/91/94-R4 dated 28th of August, 1994. They also issued instructions that a senior employee should be paid salary at the rate paid to his junior, but the management did not follow those instructions. He has prayed for the relief of salary at the rate of Rs. 1640 instead of Rs. 1530

with effect from 1st of January, 1988 notionally and arrears in cash with effect from 1st of May, 1990 along with interest at the rate 18% from the date of demand notice with further prayer to fix his salary at par with Shri Labh Singh with effect from 1st of January 1996.

The claim of the management is that the petitioner and Shri Labh Singh did not fall in the same category and both served in different categories. Shri Amar Nath was appointed as a charge man misc on 25th of July, 1974 and was subsequently promoted as charge-man grade I whereas Labh Singh was appointed as charge man special grade I on 8th of January 1977, in the pay scale of Rs. 160-400 in which She Amar Nath was working. In terms of letter of the Additional Secretary, B.B.M.B. Chandigarh dated 26th of June, 1992 (Supra) both Amar Nath and Labh Singh got 1st proof step up on 1st of January, 1986 raising their pay to 1440/- On 1st of January, 1988 Labh Singh got first time bound promotion raising his pay to Rs. 1640/- whereas Amar Nath remained at the stage of Rs. 1540/- Sh. Labh Singh got two time bound promotion while posted as charge man special grade I whereas Amar Nath, the petitioner got only one promotion after the completion of 9/16 years service since he was initially appointed as charge man whereas Labh Singh was appointed as charge-man special grade one. That made the difference in their pay scales as they were riding on different ladders and cannot be compared with each other. In view of that the workman is not entitled to any relief.

From the pleadings of the parties it is clear that Sh. Amar Nath was initially appointed as charge-man misc whereas Sh. Labh Singh, was appointed as charge-man special grade one admittedly a higher post carrying higher emoluments. No doubt Amar Nath was promoted to that cadre on 1st October, 1976 whereas Sh. Labh Singh was appointed in that grade on 17th of January 1977. The plea of the management is that right from the date of his appointment Sh. Amar Nath had got one promotion and was therefore, entitled to time bound promotion after 16 years of service whereas Sh. Labh Singh was entitled to first time bound promotion after 9 years and second time bound promotion after the completion of the 16 years of service. Sh. Dhani Ram, the witness of the workman in his statement admitted that as per letter dated 26th of June, 1992 exhibit M1 the benefit of 9/16 years of service was given to all the regular employees provided they were not promoted in between and that Sh. Amar Nath was promoted on 1st of October, 1976. He, however, denied the suggestion that the benefit of time bound promotion was not given to the workman in view of letter exhibit M-1.

I have considered the claim of the mgt. and feel that their contention is noteworthy of any merit. There is no weight in the submission of the mgt. that the petitioner had received promotion in his service carrier therefore, he was required to wait till the completion of 9/16 years of service in the cadre in which Sh. Labh Singh was working and on the other hand Labh Singh had not received any promotion

in that grade and therefore, he was given time bound promotion on 1-1-1988. I fail to understand as to how the mgt. has taken this plea since after his promotion as chargeman grade-I. The workman did not get any promotion like Labh Singh and that the workman had been promoted as Charge Man Grade Special-I on 1-10-1976 whereas Labh Singh was appointed in that grade on 18-1-1977 i.e. approx. after two & half months, therefore, petitioner Sh. Amar Nath was Senior from Sh. Labh Singh even in the cadre of Charge Man Special Grade-I. The period of service so as to count for time bound promotion at the stage of 9/16 years of service was to be counted in the case of Amar Nath from 1-10-1986 and in the case of Labh Singh from 18-1-1977. Thus Sh. Labh Singh could get the time bound scale earlier than Amar Nath. The order of the mgt. to postpone the grant of 1st time bound scale to Amar Nath in the cadre of Charge Man Special Grade-I, was a wrong order and needs to be quashed.

There is another angle to look at the situation. It is admitted case of the parties that Sh. Labh Singh is junior to the petitioner. It is settled principle of law and justice that a senior cannot be paid less than junior and if he is to be paid then the right of the senior has to be protected by stepping up the salary of the senior to the level of the junior. The reliance placed by the mgt. on the letter dated 1-6-1994, a copy of which is on record, is misplaced in the light of subsequent letter dated 19-7-1994, a copy of which is also on record. By subsequent letter dated 19-7-1994 issued by the Punjab State Electricity Board and adopted by BBM, the pay of the senior employee was to be fixed notionally from the date of occurrence of the anomaly by stepping up his pay w.e.f. 1-5-1990. And for the cases pertaining to the period earlier to that from the date of occurrence of anomaly. In the present case the anomaly occurred on 1-1-1988 when Labh Singh was given 1st time bound promotion and the same was denied to the Amar Nath. In the circumstances the petitioner was entitled to 1st time bound promotion, to the least, from 1-1-1988 when Labh Singh was given the 1st Time Bound Scale. I don't understand why the workman did not claim 1st Time Bound Promotion from 1-11-1985 as by then he had put in 9 years of service in that grade and was not promoted. He is, however, held to be entitled to the pay protection at par with his junior Labh Singh w.e.f. 1-1-1988. The reference is answered in favour of workman holding that the action of mgt. of BBMB represented through Chief Engineer BSL/BBMB, Sunder Nagar in denying the benefit of stepping up of basic pay of Sh. Amar Nath, Chargemen Grade I with his junior Sh. Labh Singh, Chargeman, Spl. w.e.f. 1-1-1988 and not removing the anomaly was unfair and unjust. The Management is directed to pay the arrears within three months failing which the workman shall also be entitled to interest on the said amount of arrears @ 9% per annum. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action and the file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ। 1694.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी. बी. एम. बी. के प्रबंधत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 600/2K5) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-23012/2/1997-आई आर (सी-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1694.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 600/2K5) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No 2, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BBMB and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008.

[F. No. L-23012/2/1997-IR(C-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI KULDIP SINGH

CASE I.D. NO: 600/2K5

Registered on: 23-08-2005

Date of Order: 16-11-2007

Sri Beebdeen S/o Sh. Karma, R/o Village-Jamli,
P.O. Charoi, Distt.-Bilaspur (HP) ... Petitioner

Versus

The Executive Engineer, Hydrology Sub-Division, BBMB,
Nangal Township (Nangal) ... Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the Workman	Sh. R.K.S. Parmar
For the Management	Shri R.C. Atri, Law Officer.

AWARD

The following is the reference received from Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their No. L-23012/2/97-IR(C-II) dated 23rd/30th of July, 1998:

"Whether the action of the management of BBMB in denying employment to Sh. Beebdeen S/o Sh. Karma, Daraiman (seasonal worker) during the rainy season of 1996 is just & fair? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

In response to the notice issued, the parties appeared through their representatives and filed their pleadings in the shape of Statement of Claim, Written Statement, affidavit of workman and that of Malkiat Singh, SDO of the management besides that of Vasudev Sidher, SDO. However, only the workman and Sh. Malkiat Singh appeared as witnesses in the case.

The claim of the workman is that he was engaged as Darai-Man in place of his father, who retired in the year 1992 and performed duties from July 1993. He performed the same duty in the year 1994 and 1995 and served at the same site, Kahu. There was no complaint against him. The management however, did not engage him thereafter, from the year 1996 onwards. At his place S/Sh. Manohar Lal and Hari Dass, were engaged in violation of 25H of Industrial Dispute of Act 1947, hereinafter to be referred as "Act". Relying upon the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Morinda Coop Sugar Mills V/s Ram Krishan & Others, reported as (1995) Volum 88 FJR page 4, it is stated by the workman that his engagement was a seasonal one, and that the management was required to give preference to him while making appointment for the same job in the subsequent years but they did not do so nor they maintained the seniority list and thus violated the provisions of Sections 25-G & H of the Act. It is also claimed by him that he has remained without work from the date of disengagement. He has prayed that the action of the management be declared illegal and order for making payment to him of wages for the year 1996 to 1998 be issued along with interest.

The management has disputed the claim of the workman saying that the reference is bad since no dispute exists between the parties. On merit, it is admitted by them that the workman was engaged for 89 days during the period 1993, 1994 & 1995; that he was not engaged after 1995. Since he was engaged for a specific 89 days, therefore, his engagement automatically got terminated on the expiry of the specific period. Claiming that Manohar Lal and Hari Dass, were engaged as Gauge Readers and not as Darai-man, therefore, the claim of the workman is baseless. Moreover, they had better merit therefore, they were given the preference over the workman as they faired well in the interview and Trade test held by the selection committee. They denied that BBMB is a seasonal organization and claimed that it has operation throughout the year. They further denied that the management had violated the provisions of section 25-G as they did not maintain the seniority list. According to them, the engagement used to be done after calling fresh interviews and Trade test of the candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange. There was therefore, no seniority maintained of such staff.

The dispute between the parties is within short compass. Both the parties say that the workman was engaged, as Darai man, for 89 days, during the years 1993, 1994 & 1995. Admittedly he was not engaged after 1995 whereas according to him, two persons Manohar Lal and Hari Dass were engaged. According to the management, they were not engaged as Darai-man and were appointed as Gauge Readers. Thus the management has not denied that the workman was not engaged after 1995, and that two persons, Manohar Lal and Hari Dass, were engaged during that period. They have, however, claimed that those two persons were engaged as they performed better than the workman during the interview and the trade test conducted by the selection committee. Mr. Malkiat Singh who appeared as a witness for the management, claimed

that the management has the record of the selection process conducted in which workman, Beebdin, also took part, but was not selected. He offered to produce the record, but despite directions by the Tribunal, he did not produce the same. This shows that the claim of the management that the selection of Manohar Lal & Hari Dass was done since their performance was better than the workman in the interview and trade test is not correct. The failure of the mgt. to produce the record rather shows that no interview and trade test was conducted and if at all it was conducted, the workman did not perform bad as compared to those two persons. There is also no basis for the mgt. to claim that Manohar Lal & Hari Dass were infact engaged as Gauge Readers as they have failed to produce the record that the engagement of Manohar Lal & Hari Dass was as a Gauge Reader. The mgt. has further failed to show that there was no necessity to engage Darai-man during the year 1996 to 1998 and if there was the necessity, who preformed that duty, is not shown.

Section 25-H of the Act has imposed a duty on the employer to give preference to the retrenched workmen as & when he proposes to take in his employment persons in the said category. The employer is required to give notice to such retrenched workman as prescribed. Thus the mgt. was required to give preference to workman over the fresh hands for employment on the post on which he had served for three years. Sh. Malkiat Singh, in his statement, admitted that Beebdin had appeared in the interview but the selected person had performed better than him. This shows that the workman was interviewed for the posts on which Manohar Lal & Hari Dass were appointed, but it seems no preference was given to workman. There is no truth in the claim of the mgt. that the employment given to Manohar Lal & Hari Dass, was different than the one on which the workman had served.

There is also no merit in the claim of the mgt. that since the workman had not served for 240 days 12 months proceeding the date of termination of his services therefore, he is not entitled to any relief. The reliance placed by the mgt. on the judgement of Punjab & Haryana High Court in the case of Karnal Central Coop. Bank Ltd. V/s. Presiding Officers & Others reported as PLR Vol. CVI(1994)-1. It is well settled that in the case of grant of relief u/s 25-G & H, it is not obligatory that the workman should have served the mgt. for 240 days before the termination of his services. In this view of mind I am supported by the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India reported as Central Bank of India V/s S. Satyam (1997)2 LLN 31.

In view of the discussion made above it is held that the mgt. violated the provision of the Act 25-H in not giving preference to the workman in the engagement during the year 1996 and their action was unjust and unfair. Therefore, the workman is entitled to the wages for that period. He is also entitled to the compensation and interest on the amount he should have earned by serving the mgt. he could not serve the mgt. because the mgt. did not give him the opportunity to do that. He is, therefore, entitled to full wages for that period. Considering all the facts and circumstance the case, I hold that the workman is entitled

to a compensation of Rs. 20,000/- . The mgt. is directed to pay this amount to the workman within three months from the date of publication of this award by Government of India, failing which the workman shall also be entitled to interest on the amount awarded @ 9% per annum. The award is passed in favour of the workman and against the mgt. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action and the file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1695.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 604/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार की 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12011/132/2002-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1695.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 604/2005) of the Central Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No 2, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Punjab National Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008.

[F.No. L-12011/132/2002-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI KULDIP SINGH
CASE I.D. NO: 604/2k5

Registered on: 24-08-2005

Date of Decision: 15-10-2007

The Secretary, Punjab National Bank Employees Union
Central Office, Street No : 8, Krishana NR, Amloh Road
Khanna-141401

...Petitioner

Versus

The Senior Regional Manager, Punjab National Bank,
R/o Dhyan Singh Complex, Ludhiana-141001

...Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the Workman

Mr. Om Pal, AR

For the Management

Mr. Rajesh Gupta AR

AWARD

Following is the reference received from the Government of India which this tribunal is required to adjudicate upon:

“Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank in not giving the full pay scale to Shri Sukhdev Part-Time Sweeper w.e.f. 1-10-1987 who was senior to Smt. Raj Bala is legal and just? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from which date?”

After getting notice of the reference the parties appeared through their representatives and filed their pleadings in the shape of statement of claim, written statement, rejoinder and supported the same with the affidavit of the workman and that of witness of the management. The workman also came in the witness box whereas the management examined Sh.V.N. Sharma as their witness in support of the pleadings.

Stated in brief the claim of the workman is that he was appointed as part time sweeper by the management with effect from 24th of July 1987 on one and half scale wages whereas Smt Raj Bala was appointed in another branch in the same town in the same pay scale on 1st of October 1987. However she was given higher pay scale @ $\frac{1}{4}$ of the scale with effect from 1st of October 1987 whereas he was given that scale with effect from 3rd of June 1993. Thus the management discriminated him. It is also his claim that another part time sweeper Ram Kumar was posted as whole time sweeper on full pay although he has been appointed initially on 4th of November 1998, in another branch of the same town. The prayer of the workman is that his seniority may be restored and he may be given the benefit of higher pay scale with effect from 1st of October 1987 when the same was given to his junior.

The claim of the management is that the dispute raised by the workman is bad for latches as the same has been raised after a long time and is not maintainable in the face of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Nedungudi Bank Ltd. Vs K. Mahadeva Kutti & Others, reported as JT 2000 (i) Supreme Court 388. According to them the claim made is also bad in the face of conciliation settlement dated 7th of May 1984, arrived at between the Management bank and the All India PNB employees federation. On facts it is there submission that although Smt Raj Bala was appointed as part time sweeper on half scale wages with effect from 1st of October 1987 but on her representation it was found that in view of the area given to her for sweeping she was entitled to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the scale as per the settlement with All India PNB federation which culminated in circular no. 772 (Supra). Therefore, the said workman was not given the higher scale as a matter of promotion rather her claim to that scale was acknowledged and enforced after finding that she was entitled to that scale considering the area given to her for cleaning. So the claim of the workman is not justified. Regarding the other claim of the workman that Sh. Ram Kumar, another sweeper, had also superseeded him, the management stated that the said worker was senior to the workman since he was given the grade of $\frac{1}{4}$ of scale with

effect from 1st of May 1989 so he was senior to the workman and so did not fall in the category of workman.

The perusal of the file shows that the both the parties are placing their reliance on circular no. 772 dated 17th of May 1984 which was issued after the settlement between the management and all India PNB Employees federation in presence of the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), New, Delhi on 7th of May 1984. The perusal of the circular shows that the parties agreed to the rate of wages depending upon the area to be cleaned and the time expected to be taken in doing so. Therefore if Smt. Raj Bala was given $\frac{1}{4}$ of the pay scale right from the day of her appointment on basis of area given to her for cleaning the management did not discriminate the workman as he has no where claimed that the area given to him for cleaning was equal to the area given to Smt. Raj Bala. As per clause 3 of the circular even in a contingency where the area to be cleaned is added to already existing accommodation the sweeper working at the branch was to be considered for higher posting irrespective of his position in the town wise/city wise seniority list. This rule supports the view I have taken that the grant of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the scale to Smt. Raj Bala was not as a matter of promotion but it was the recognition of her claim for higher scale on the basis of the workload she was handling. The grant of higher scale to Smt. Raj Bala, therefore, did not discriminate the workman.

The workman has failed to produce any evidence to show that Sh. Ram Kumar was not senior to him or that he was not appointed in the $\frac{1}{4}$ scale on 1st of May 1989 or that grant of that grade to Ram Kumar was not in accordance with the circular 772 (Supra). In my opinion the workman has failed to make out that the management had discriminated him by grant of 3/4th of the scale to Smt. Raj Bala and Ram Kumar.

I find sufficient weight in the submission of the management that the claim of the workman is bad for latches. On record I find two representations claimed to be made by the workman on 6th of March and 14th of May 2001. There is nothing on record to show that the workman had raised the claim against his alleged discrimination earlier. As per the documents available on record Smt. Raj Bala was given $\frac{1}{4}$ of the grade earlier than the workman who was given the same grade on 3rd of June 1993 and the same grade was given to Ram Kumar on 1st of May 1989. Therefore, the cause of action arose to the workman on the day Smt. Raj Bala was given the higher grade and then on 1st of May 1989 when Ram Kumar was given the same grade. To the least the cause of action arose to him on the day he was given the same grade in 1993. He, therefore, took more than 7 year to raise the claim and therefore, he was late in making the claim which as per the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court given in the case of Nedungudi Bank Ltd. Vs. K. Mahadeva Kutti & Others reported as JT 2000 (i) Supreme Court 388 had to be taken as settled. There did not exist any dispute on the day the reference was made in this case. For this reason also the reference made is bad in law.

In view of the discussion made above the reference is answered against the workman holding that he is not entitled any relief. Let the copy of this award be sent

to the appropriate Govt. for necessary action and the file the consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1696.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार औरिएटल बैंक ऑफ कॉर्मर्स के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1286/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12011/90/2006-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th June, 2008

S. O. 1696.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 1286/2006 of the Central Government Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Oriental Bank of Commerce and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 9-6-2008.

[F. No. L-12011/90/2006-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer
ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
CHANDIGARH**

**PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI KULDIPSINGH
CASE I.D. NO: ID 1286/2006**

Registered on: 30-11-2006

Date of Order: 15-10-2007

The Vice-President, Oriental Bank Employees Union (NR),
25 Sant Nagar, Civil Lines, Ludhiana.

Versus

The Managing Director, Oriental Bank of Commerce,
Head Office, Harsha Bhawan, E' Block,
Con. Place, New Delhi

... Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the Workman : Mr. Tek Chand Sharma,
Advocate

For the Management : Mr. N. K. Zakhmi, Advocate.

AWARD

The workman continues to be absent. Management is present through their counsel.

The perusal of the file shows that the reference was received in this Court on 30th of November, 2006. The notice of the reference was given to the parties directing to them appear and file their respective claims and the date was fixed, for the purpose, on 7th of March, 2006. On that

day only the management appeared through their counsel and it was directed that workman be waited upon. The next date was fixed for 9th May of 2007 but on that day the workman again did not appear and the Management appeared through the counsel. Finding the workman not attending the proceedings it was directed that she should be summoned by a notice under register cover. The notice was sent under register cover vide dispatch no. 56 dated 9th of May, 2007 and postal receipt no. A-363 dated 9th of May, 2007. The record of the files shows that on 1st of August, 2007, for which the workman was given notice under register cover, she did not appear nor the notice sent to her was received back unserved giving rise to the presumption that she has received the notice, but she has chosen not to appear. The Court further showed indulgence and directed that the matter be placed for orders on 10th of September. On that day Sh. Tek Chand Sharma, who appeared on the behalf of the workman earlier stated that he has no instructions and that his presence may not be recorded. From this the Court has taken that the workman is not attending the proceedings intentionally and she does not seem to be interested to prosecute her case.

The Government of India vide its order No. L-12011/90/2006-IR(B-II) dated 14th of November, 2006 referred the dispute for the adjudication of this Tribunal in the terms. "Whether the action of the Management of Oriental Bank of Commerce in reducing the pay of Smt. Promila Garg to one stage Lower for one year is illegal and unjustified, if so to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

As stated above the workman has not chosen to appear and state her case. Thus but to talk of evidence there is not even the claim of the workman that the management had passed an order by which her pay was reduced one stage lower illegally for one year and the order of the management was unjustified. Since there is no claim nor evidence to show that the action of the management was illegal and unjustified, I hold that the workman is not entitled to relief as she has not able to prove her claim. In the circumstances the award is passed against her holding that she has not able to prove that the reducing of her pay by one stage lower for one year by the management was illegal and unjustified. The reference made is answered in these terms. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action and the file be consigned to record after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1697.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12011/96/2005-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

2. Vide order dated 30-6-05 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded ex parte against the workman/Union. No statement of claim has been filed on behalf of workman/Union.

3. The management has filed their Written Statement. Their case in brief is as follows. That Shri Punaram was working as Mechanical Fitter, Cat- V (SLU) Cat. VI, Main Mine Banki. That he was issued with a charge sheet with suspension on 2-12-2000 under clause 26.05 Willful neglect of work, 26.15 any breach of the Mines Act, 1952 or any other rules, regulations or byelaws made thereunder. The workman submitted reply to the charge sheet. That the management found the reply unsatisfactory and conducted a departmental enquiry against the workman according to rules. The enquiry was conducted against the workman properly and legally. The Enquiry Officer submitted his report holding the workman guilty of charges. The Disciplinary Authority after being satisfied with the Enquiry Proceedings, imposed punishment of stopping his annual increment for 2 years and suspension without wages for 10 days was confirmed in addition to the above punishment. That the action of the management in imposing the punishment as aforesaid is legal and proper and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. As the case proceeded ex parte against the workman/Union, there is no evidence on record on behalf of workman/Union.

5. The management in order to prove their case examined their witness Shri S.P.Patnaik, then posted as Personnel Manager in SECL, Korba area and posted at Banki sub area.

6. I have heard Shri A.K.Shashi, Advocate, the learned counsel for the management and perused the evidence on record.

7. The case of the management is fully proved from the uncontested and unchallenged affidavit of Shri S.P.Patnaik. Therefore, the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Banki Colliery of SECL in awarding punishment to Shri Punaram, Mechanical Fitter by withholding of annual increments for two years and non-payment of wages for suspended period of 10 days during pendency of conciliation proceedings is legal and justified. Consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1699.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आर्डरेन्स फैक्ट्री के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच,

अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम व्यायालय-जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एलसी/आर/52/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/90/95-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th June, 2008

S. O. 1699.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/52/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ordnance Factory and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-6-2008.

[No. L-42011/90/95-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/52/97

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI C. M. SINGH

General Secretary,

Ayudh Nirmani Karmachari Sangh,

Qr. No. 2229/II, Ordnance Factory,

Itarsi (MP).

Workman/Union

Versus

General Manager,

Ordnance Factory,

Itarsi (MP)

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 27th day of May, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-42011/90/95-IR(DU) dated 26-2-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Itarsi in imposing the penalty of withholding of next increment w.e.f. 22-11-94 for a period of one year without cumulative effect in respect of Sh. Kamal Kishore, is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of workman Shri Kamal Kishore in brief is as follows: That he is an employee of the Ordnance Factory, Itarsi (MP). He was issued with a charge sheet on 11-10-94. In reply to the charge sheet, he sent letter dated 20-10-94 to the management that the charges levelled against him are baseless. The administration of management without considering the aforesaid reply of the workman decided the case against him and imposed penalty of withholding of next increment w.e.f. 20-11-94 for a period of one year

without cumulative effect. The workman was employed as a Tractor Driver and to drive matador, truck, mini bus, bus, car and jeep did not fall within the perview of his duties. On 23-9-94, he was directed to drive matador No. CP/D-7095, the brakes of which were not properly working. Shri K. R. Dauluria, Work Supervisor at the time of accident was travelling in the said matador. He wrote in his statement on 29-9-94 that in spite of applying brakes, the matador met with an accident. It is clear from the above that the accident did not take place due to fault on the part of the workman. It is prayed by the workman that the punishment imposed against him be set aside.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows : Workman Shri Kamal Kishore was appointed as Labour (Unskilled) in Ordnance Factory, Itarsi on 15-6-1982. He was promoted as Driver Tractor Earth Moving Plant (Skilled) in the pay scale of Rs. 950-1500 w.e.f. 22-5-1990 and was posted to Motor Transport Section for duty. He was holding a valid driving licence for driving other vehicles and it was recorded in his service record. Hence, whenever there was shortage of driver, he was asked to drive other light vehicles viz. Jeep, Matador etc. and he used to accept this. On 23-9-94, he was on general shift duty from 07.30 hours to 16.30 hours and was detained for driving Matador No. CPC-7095 due to shortage of Driver on that day and he accepted this. But, while driving the aforesaid Matador, he dashed car No. MP-05/ A-7905 which was parked near MT Section Gate at about 9.30 hours on that day resulting damage to the car hence he was charge sheeted under Rule-16 of CCS/CC&A Rules, 1965 for misconduct (I) Carelessness in driving resulting which the Matador dashed with another vehicle (II) Conduct unbecoming of a Government Servant. The workman submitted his written statement of defence on 20-10-94. The Disciplinary Authority i.e. the General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Itarsi considered his written statement of defence with reference to the relevant documents pertaining to the case and found his statement of defence unsatisfactory. Hence the Disciplinary Authority held the said Shri Kamal Kishore guilty of the charges and imposed the penalty of withholding of next increment for a period of one year without cumulative effect on him. He is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

4. Vide order dated 8-1-04, passed by my learned predecessor in office on the ordersheet of this reference, the reference proceeded ex parte against workman.

5. As the reference proceeded ex parte against the workman, there is no evidence on record from the side of the workman. The management in order to prove their case has filed affidavit of their witness Shri M.G.Burde, then posted as Joint General Manager/Admin. in Ordnance Factory, Itarsi.

6. I have heard Shri A. K. Shashi, Advocate, learned counsel for the management and perused the evidence on record.

7. The case of the management is fully established and proved from the uncontested and unchallenged affidavit of management's witness Shri M.G.Burde, then posted as Joint General Manager/Admin. in Ordnance Factory, Itarsi. Therefore, the reference deserves to be

allowed in favour of management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Itarsi in imposing the penalty of withholding of next increment w.e.f. 22-11-94 for a period of one year without cumulative effect in respect of Sh.Kamal Kishore, is justified. Consequently he is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1700.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी/एल सी/आर/104/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 10-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/57/93-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th June, 2008

S. O. 1700.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/104/94 of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 10-6-2008

[F. No. L-40012/57/93-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/104/94

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI C. M. SINGH

Shri Devkaran,
S/o Shri Ramnarain Jatawa,
Gali No.4, Yogeshwar Tekadi,
Arya Samaj Road, Ujjain (MP) —Workman/Union

Versus

The Divisional Engineer, Telegraph,
G.T.B. Complex, T.T.Nagar, Bhopal —Management

AWARD

Passed on this 22nd day of May, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-40012/57/93-IR(DU) dated 25-7-94 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the management of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs (Installation), Bhopal in terminating the services of Shri Devkaran S/o. Ramnarain Jatawa, Casual Labour w.e.f. 1-4-1990 is proper, legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the workman Shri Devkaran in brief is as follows. That he was employed as unskilled labour with the Hind party Indian Post and Telegraph Department (hereinafter referred as management) w.e.f. 1-2-86. He was posted since then at Auto Installation, Auto Telephone Exchange, Ujjain. He continuously worked upto 31-3-90. That the Assistant Engineer, Auto Installation Ujjain of the management ceased him to work w.e.f. 1-4-90 by his oral orders. On asking, the reason from ceasing him to work, it was disclosed to him that his services were no more required because new persons were being appointed. That the workman's termination from service is an act of retrenchment. But before his retrenchment, neither the required notice nor the one months pay in lieu thereof was given to him. The workman worked continuously for 4 years with the management. Thus the management in contravention of provisions of Sec-25-F of the I.D.Act, 1947 illegally terminated his service. The management before terminating his service didnot provide with an opportunity of being heard. Though new persons were appointed after his termination from service but he was not considered for re-appointment and thus the management has not followed the provisions of Sec-25-H of the I.D.Act 1947. It is prayed by the workman that the order of his termination from service is illegal, improper and he may be reinstated in service with full back wages.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows: That the workman was engaged from time to time as a casual labour as and when required by the management. That the workman had never rendered continuous service as claimed by him. That the workman was appointed against unsanctioned post and his services were obtained as per requirement. That he was engaged in the morning of a particular day and the services came to an end on the said date. That the management had accordingly maintained the services of workman on the muster-roll and relies upon the same in support of their submission. That the workman never rendered one year continuous service as required under Sec-25-B of the I.D. Act 1947 and hence the provisions of Sec-25(F) of the I.D. Act 1947 did not apply to the workman. That the management has never terminated the services of the workman but he himself has failed to offer his services to the management and his submission that his service had been terminated is denied. That the workman had worked as per the requirement of the

management and as there is no further need for the services of the workman the management is not in a possession to engage the workman. It is prayed by the management that the reference be decided in favour of the management by holding that the action of the management is proper, legal and justified and workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. Workman Shri Devkaran in support of his case examined himself. Against it, the management for defending the case examined their witness Shri M.U. Nagori, then working as SDE(SWI), Ujjain.

5. The workman filed written argument. I have heard Shri R. C. Shrivastava, Advocate for the learned counsel for the workman. Inspite of several opportunities granted to the management, the management failed to argue the case.

6. I have very carefully gone through the evidence on record. In his affidavit, workman Shri Devkaran deposed that in the preceding year of his termination from services, he worked continuously for more than 300 days with the management. He further deposed that before terminating his services, neither a notice nor one month's pay in lieu thereof was given to him. Against it, management witness Shri M.U. Nagori deposed that the workman was purely employed on casual basis to do the job of digging, installation of new lines etc. and the job concerned the workman was performing was temporary in nature and when the job was over, the workman's services were terminated. It has also been deposed by the management's witness that the recruitment in the Government job is always through employment exchange and the vacancies are to be notified and the appointment is made through selection after holding an interview. He also added that the workman was not employed in a clear vacancy and he did not continuously worked for 240 days.

7. It is worthwhile to note here that only except stating on oath in the affidavit that the workman worked for more than 300 days in the preceding year of his termination, there is no documentary evidence on record in support thereof. It has been held in 2004(8)SC Cases 195 in the case of Municipal Corporation Farm versus Shrinivas that if a workman during a period of 12 calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made, has actually worked under the employer for 240 days within a period of one year, he will be deemed to be in continuous service. That for proving the fact that the workman had worked for a period of 240 days, the burden of proof is on the workman himself. In this case, it doesnot appear that the workman adduced any evidence whatsoever in support-of his contention that he complied with the requirement of Sec-25-B of the I.D. Act, 1947. He has only examined himself support of his contention and did not produce or called for any document from the office of the management including the muster rolls. Apart from muster rolls, he could have shown the terms and conditions of his offer of appointment and the remuneration received by him for working during the aforementioned period. He did not even examine any other witness in support of his case. It is, therefore, concluded

that the workman has failed to discharge his above mentioned burden of proving that he has worked continuously for 240 days in the preceding one year prior to his alleged retrenchment. Therefore he cannot be deemed to be in continuous service of the management and the order of terminating his services by the management w.e.f. 1-4-90, therefore, needs no interference.

8. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman with no orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Divisional Engineer Telegraphs (Installation), Bhopal in terminating the services of Shri Devkaran S/o. Ramnarain Jatawa, Casual Labour w.e.f. 1-4-1990 is proper, legal and justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1701.—औद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय न.-1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 35/1994) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/291/93-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1701.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 35/1994), of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11/6/2008.

[F. No. L-12012/291/93-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SH. GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1, CHANDIGARH

Case No I D 35/94

Sh Mangat Ram
C/o Sh Tek Chand Sharma,
25, Sant Nagar, Civil lines.
Ludhiana.

...Applicant

Versus

The Divisional Manager,
Punjab National Bank,
Divisional Office,
Feroze Gandhi Market,
Ludhiana (Punjab)-141001.Respondent

APPEARANCES :

For the workmen	None.
For the management	None.

AWARD

Passed on 4-6-2008

The Central Government vide notification No. L-12012/291/93-IR. (B-II) dated 27th of April 1997 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank, Ludhiana in dismissing Sh. Mangat Ram, Peon from service w.e.f. 22-9-90 is Justified? If not, to what relief the said workman entitled to?”

No one is present on behalf of the parties even after notice by this Tribunal and workman also fails to ensure his presence. Accordingly the reference is returned to the Central Government for want of prosecution by the workman. The Central Government be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

4-6-08

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1702.—औद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कैनरा बैंक ऑफिसर्स ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 104/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/2/2000-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1702.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 104/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Central Bank Officers/Training Institute, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 11-6-2008

[F. No. L-12012/2/2000-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, JABALPUR**

NO. CGIT/LC/R-104/2000

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI C. M. SINGH

Shri Tulsi Ram, S/o. M. Raikwar,
Vill. Khajuri Kurd, Po Kolua, Teh. Hajur,
Thana Bilkaria, Raisen Road,
Bhopal. (MP) —Workman/Union

Versus

The Principal,
Central Bank Officers' Training Institute,
CBOTT, Plot No. 51, Arera Hills,
Behind Government Press, Hoshangabad Road,
Bhopal (MP) —Management

AWARD

Passed on this 3rd day of June-2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour *vide* its Notification No.L-12012/2/2000/IR(B-II) dated 16-6-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank Officers' Training Institute in terminating Shri Tulsiram Raikwar S/o. Motilal Raikwar w.e.f. 13-4-99 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of workman Shri Tulsiram Raikwar is as follows. That he was appointed in the office of Central Bank Adhikari Prashikshan Mahavidyalaya, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal (hereinafter referred as management) on 1-4-96 on the vacant post of Mali and since then he continuously worked as such till 12-4-99. That in this manner, he became eligible for being appointed permanent employee. For the above work, he was paid Rs. 800 per month as wages. That he used to work every day from 9.00 AM to 5.00 PM. That besides taking the work of mali, the work of lifting files in the office, giving drinking water and of carrying dak was also taken from him. That he requested the management in writing for increasing salary as besides the work of a mali, other works were being also taken from him. That the management feeling aggrieved terminated his services on 12-4-99. Before terminating his services, no show cause notice was issued to him, no departmental enquiry was conducted against him, no opportunity of hearing was provided to him and in this manner, his termination from service is against the principles of natural justice and illegal. His termination from services amounts to retrenchment but before retrenchment, neither the required notice nor retrenchment compensation was given to him and therefore his termination order is illegal and void-ab-initio as mandatory provisions of Section 25 of the I. D. Act 1947 were not followed by the management. The allegation of the management that the workman was careless in discharging his duties is false and baseless. It is also false that the workman was employed as mali on contract basis and the order dated 13-4-99 of terminating him from services is illegal because the same was prepared later on. It is prayed

by the workman that the order of his termination from services be set aside and he may be reinstated in the service with all back wages and benefits.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows. That there is no sanctioned post of a Gardener in the college and the workman was temporarily engaged on contract basis for maintenance of garden in April 1996. That the factual position is that the maintenance contract of the garden was given on payment of fixed contract fee of Rs. 800 per month and there were no fixed timings of working hours for the workman and workman was given complete liberty to do the necessary maintenance according to his convenience. He used to remain absent and neglected his assignment of maintenance of garden. He was never asked to do any work other than the maintenance of garden. The workman was advised number of times to do his assignment regularly and properly but he failed to improve and the situation has worsen to such an extent that the management had to entrust the maintenance assignment to Blossom Garden for sum of Rs. 600 on 27-7-98. The workman was not in the employment of the management. He was given work on contract, the same has been terminated because of extremely unsatisfactory performance of the contract and hence neither any opportunity of hearing was needed nor there was any occasion for holding any DE against him. It is incorrect that the termination of the workman from services amounts to illegal retrenchment. It is submitted that the provisions of Section 25-F of the ID. Act 1947 has no application in the present case. The workman is not entitled to any relief whatsoever.

4. Vide order dated 7-11-07, it has been held that since on 9-5-06 the date fixed in this reference proceeding, the workman did not come present for getting himself cross-examined and his cross-examination was made nil, therefore the affidavit of workman should not be read in evidence. It is clear from the record that the case proceeded ex parte against the workman.

5. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of their witness Shri Dinesh Kumar, Manager (Administrative Officer), Central Bank Officers' Training Institute, Bhopal.

6. I have heard Shri R. K. Dhote, Advocate for management and perused the evidence on record.

7. The case of the management is fully established and proved from the uncontested and unchallenged affidavit of management's witness Shri Dinesh Kumar. Therefore the reference deserves to be answered in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Central Bank Officers' Training Institute in terminating Shri Tulsiram Raikwar S/o Motilal Raikwar w.e.f. 13-4-99 is justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1703.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की शारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इलाहाबाद बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/आम चायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 228/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/269/1996-आई आर (बी-II)]
राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1703.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 228/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Allahabad Bank, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 11-6-2008.

[F. No. L-12012/269/1996-IR(B-II)]
RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, CUM-LABOUR- COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGITYLC/R/228/97

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C. M. SINGH

Shri Deepchand Kashyap,
C/o. Sh. P. N. Sharma,
Plot No. 138, Shakti Nagar,
Gupteshwar, Jabalpur

Workman/Union

Versus

The Regional Manager,
Allahabad Bank,
Regional office,
Civil Lines, Jabalpur (MP)

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 3rd day of June, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour *vide* its Notification No. L-12012/269/96/IR(B-II) dated 29-7-97/5-8-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of Allahabad Bank, Jabalpur Region in terminating the services of Sh. Deep Chand Kashyap w.e.f. 21-9-91 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled to?”

2. Vide order dated 19-12-05 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded *ex parte* against the workman. No statement of claim has been filed on behalf of the workman.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows. Workman Shri Deep Chand Kashyap was engaged with

the management as part-time sweeper at Sagar Branch. The management has taken the plea that there is 7 years delay in raising the dispute as according to workman, his services were terminated w.e.f. 21-9-91 whereas the present dispute has been raised on 1-9-97. The workman was engaged as part-time sweeper on 17-10-90 by the Manager of Sagar Branch of Allahabad Bank purely on temporary basis. He was paid consolidated wages of Rs. 175 in a month whenever he was engaged. His emoluments were paid through voucher. He was intermittently engaged and not continuously. That the management received a written complaint dated 3-12-1990 regarding his conduct and character and thereafter vide letter dated 8-12-1990, Sagar Branch was instructed to verify the facts narrated in the complaint. In response to enquiries made by Sagar Branch, the Bank received a letter dated 17-9-91 from Oriental Bank of Commerce stating that Shri Deep Chand Kashyap has used duplicate rubber seal of their branch and put fake signature of official of Bank on the “No dues Certificate” which Shri Deep Chand Kashyap had produced before Sagar Branch of the management. It was also learnt that in Punjab & Sind Bank, Station Road, Sagar that Shri Deep Chand worked as temporary peon during 1988-89 and due to some bungling in cash, he was removed from duties. Moreover he has availed a term loan of Rs. 5000 from the Bank on 13-6-1988 which was not paid by him. Therefore they had not issued “No Dues Certificate” to him, hence the “No Dues Certificate” produced by him was fake. The workman was not employed against permanent vacancy. A daily wager has no right to hold the post and his engagement was subject to availability of work. The workman was never appointed by the Competent Authority of the Bank. His claim for permanent employment cannot be accepted.

4. As the case proceeded *ex parte* against the workman, there is no evidence on record on behalf of the workman.

5. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of their witness Shri A.K.Selot, then working as Officer in Allahabad Bank, Amdara Distt. Satna (MP).

6. I have heard Shri A. K. Shashi, Advocate for the management and perused the evidence on record.

7. The case of the management is fully established and proved from the uncontested and unchallenged affidavit of management's witness Shri A.K.Selot. Therefore, the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs.

8. In view of the above, the reference is answered in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Allahabad Bank, Jabalpur Region in terminating the services of Sh. Deep Chand Kashyap w.e.f. 21-9-91 is legal and justified and consequently the workman is not entitled to any relief.

9. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1704.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कैनरा बैंक के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 177/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12011/44/1999-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1704.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 177/1999) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Canara Bank, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 11-6-2008

[F. No. L-12011/44/1999-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRIGYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1, CHANDIGARH

Case No. I.D. 177/99

The Canara Bank Staff Union Sh. G.P. Singh, Regional Committee Member, Kothi No. 525, Phase III-A, Mohali, Distt. Ropar, (Punjab).

...Applicant

Versus

Canara Bank, Dy General Manager, Canara Bank, Staff Circle Office, 81-83, Sector-34, Plot No 1, Chandigarh

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workmen : THE P.D.

None

For the Management : Sh. Ashok Jagga

AWARD

Passed on 30-5-2008 in Lok Adalat

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-12011/44/99-IR (B-II) dated 23rd of August, 99 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of Canara Bank in transferring the workmen as mentioned below is legal and just? If not, what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to and from which date?

(1) Umesh Sharma (2) Sh. Gopal Krishan
(3) Lakhmir Singh (4) Kailash Chand (5) Sh. Surinder Sharma and Sh. B. L. Syag.

The workman at serial No 1 Umesh Sharma only filed the statement of claim. The other workmen mentioned in the reference have not filed any statement of claim. This statement of claim was contested by filing the written statement by the management and considering the nature of dispute, the case was taken in Lok Adalat. Today Manager of the management is present. He informed this court that during the pendency of the reference the transfer grievance of Sh Umesh Sharma was considered and resorted to and he has been transferred from Ferozepur to Talwandi Bhai. There left no grievance regarding other workmen mentioned. In the reference as they have not placed any claim before this Tribunal. Accordingly this reference is disposed off in lok Adalat with a direction that no grievance as listed above is there and transfer of Umesh Sharma has been resorted to the place of his choice. For the reasons mentioned above, reference is disposed off in Lok Adalat. The reference is returned to the Central Govt. as settled. In Lok Adalat. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

30-5-08

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1705.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सैन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 195/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/58/1997-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1705.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 195/1997) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Central Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 11-6-2008.

[F. No. L-12012/58/1997-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRIGYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT-1, CHANDIGARH.

Case No. I. D. 195/97

Sh. P.K.Singal S/o Sh. Bhagat Ram, Village & Post Office: Juliana, The. & Distt. Jind. Haryana.

...Applicant

Versus

The Regional Manager, Central Bank of India,
Regional Office, Rohtak.

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workmen : None.

For the management : None.

AWARD

Passed on 29-5-2008

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-12012/58/97-IR (B-II) dated 13th of November 97 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India in dismissing the services of Sh. P.K. Singhal, Clerk, vide order dt. 30-5-95 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?"

No one is present on behalf of the parties even after notice by this Tribunal and workman also fails to ensure his presence. Accordingly the reference is returned to the central Govt. for want of prosecution by the workman. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced,
29-5-08

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1706.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 273/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. स. एल-40012/158/2000-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1706.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 273/2000) Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008

[F. No. L-40012/158/2000-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT-1, CHANDIGARH.

Case No. I. D. 273/2000

Shri Anil Kumar C/o Sh. R.K. Sharma,
H. No. 372 Sector-20-A,
Chandigarh-160001

...Applicant

Versus

1. The Chief General Manager,
Telecom, Pb. Circle, Sector-34,
Chandigarh.

2. The Principal General Manager,
Telecom, Sector-18,
Chandigarh-160001

...Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workmen: Shri Arun Batra

For the management: Shri G.C. Babbar

AWARD

Passed on 30-5-2008 in Lok Adalat

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-40012/158/2000/IR(DU) dated 31st of July 2000 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of Chief General Manager, Telecom, Punjab Circle, Chandigarh and the Principal General Manager, Telecom, Chandigarh Distt. in ordering disengagement termination of services of Sh. Anil Kumar a workman engaged through contractor Sh. R. K. Mittal w.e.f 27-2-99 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

The present reference was made by the Central Govt. on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with continuity of service with full backwages.

The management turned up and opposes this application.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre lok Adalat meeting on 30-5-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the Govt. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre lok Adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose off this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly the reference is returned to the Central Govt. as settled in Lok Adalat. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced,
30-5-08

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1707.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय नं.-1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या

269/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/231/2000-आई आर (डी यू)]
सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1707.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 269/2000) Cent.Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008

[F. No. L-40012/231/2000-IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH.

Case No I. D 269/2000

Shri Iqbal Mohd.
C/o Sh. R.K. Sharma,
H.No. 372 Sector-20-A,
Chandigarh-160001

Applicant

Versus

1. The Chief General Manager, Telecom, Punjab Circle, Sector-34, Chandigarh,
2. The Principal General Manager, Telecom Sector-18, Chandigarh-160001

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workmen: Shri Arun Batra
For the management: Shri G.C.Babbar

AWARD

Passed on 30-5-2008 in Lok Adalat

Central Govt. vide notification NO.L-40012/ 231/ 2000/IR(DU) dated 31st of July 2000 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of Chief General Manager, Telecom, Punjab Circle, Chandigarh and the Principal General Manager, Telecom, Chandigarh Distt. in ordering disengagement/termination of services of Sh.Iqbal Mohd. a workman engaged through contractor M/S R.K.Mittal w.e.f 27-2-99 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

The present reference was made by the Central Govt. on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with continuity of service with full backwages.

The management turned up and opposes this application.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre lok adalat meeting on 30-5-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the govt. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre lok adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose off this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly the reference is returned to the Central govt. as settled in Lok Adalat. Central govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

30-5-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1708.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय न.-1, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 37/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/453/2000-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1708.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 37/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008

[F. No. L-40012/453/2000-IR(DU)]
SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI GYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH.

Case No I. D 37/2001

Shri Nirmal Kumar
C/o Sh. R.K. Sharma,
H.No. 372 Sector-20-A,
Chandigarh-160001

Applicant

Versus

1. The Chief General Manager, Telecom, Punjab Circle, Sector-34, Chandigarh.

2. The Principal General Manager, Telecom.
Sector-18, Chandigarh-160001 Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workmen: Shri Arun Batra
For the management: Shri G.C.Babbar

AWARD

Passed on 30-5-2008 in Lok Adalat
Central Govt. vide notification No. L-40012/453/2000/IR(DU) dated 18th of January 2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication

“Whether the action of Chief General Manager, Telecom, Punjab Circle, Chandigarh and the Principal General Manager, Telecom, Chandigarh Distt. in ordering disengagement/termination of services of Sh. Nirmal Kumar a workman engaged through contractor Sh. Anil Khurana w.e.f. 27-2-99 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?”

The present reference was made by the Central Government on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with continuity of service with full backwages.

The management turned up and opposes this application.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre lok adalat meeting on 30-5-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the contractor as per the policy of the Government. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre lok adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose off this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly the reference is returned to the Central Govt. as settled in Lok Adalat Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

30-5-2008

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1709.—ऑद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा संचार विभाग के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय न.-I चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 419/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/358/2000-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1709.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 419/2000 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008.

[F. No. L-40012/358/2000-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRIGYANENDRA KUMAR SHARMA,
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1,
CHANDIGARH.

Case No I. D 419/2000

Shri Jasbir Singh
S/o Sh. Jagir Singh
R/o H.No. 1239/2,
Sector 30-B,
Chandigarh-160001

Applicant

Versus

The General Manager,
Telecom, Sector-18,
Chandigarh-160001

Respondent

APPEARANCES

For the workmen : Shri Arun Batra
For the management : Shri G.C.Babbar

Award

Passed on 30-5-2008 in Lok Adalat

Central Govt. vide notification No. L-40012/358/2000/IR(DU) dated 30th of October 2000 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

“Whether the action of the management of Deptt. of Telecom, Chandigarh in terminating the services of Sh. Jasbir Singh S/o Sh. Jagir Singh w.e.f 27/2/99 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ??”

The present reference was made by the Central Govt. on the failure of conciliation proceedings for adjudication of the matter referred in the schedule referred above and the workman prayed for declaring the action of the management as illegal and invalid and for reinstatement in service with continuity of service with full backwages.

The management turned up and opposes this application.

As per office memorandum dated 30-4-08, this case was fixed in pre lok adalat meeting on 30-5-08 for its disposal by adopting the mediation and conciliation mechanism. With the efforts of the Tribunal, the workman agreed to withdraw his reference. The management also agreed to provide the work to the workman with the

contractor as per the policy of the Government. The prescribed authority of the management and the workman during the hearing of this case in pre lok adalat agreed upon the above mentioned terms and conditions. It is proposed to dispose off this reference in Lok Adalat. Accordingly the reference is returned to the Central Govt. as settled in Lok Adalat. Central Govt. be informed. File be consigned to record.

Announced

30-5-08

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1710.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आईडेन्स फैक्ट्री के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या. सीजीआईटी/एलसी/आर/202/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-14012/4/96-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S.O. 1710.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/202/96) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ordnance Factory and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008.

[F. No. L-14012/4/96-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-1, JABALPUR
NO. CGIT/LC/R/202/96**

PRESIDING OFFICER: SHRI C.M.SINGH

Shri Kishan Kamble,
Bada Pathhar, Raksha Nagar,
Post Azad Nagar,
Ranjhi, Jabalpur.

Workman/Union

Versus

The General Manager,
Ordnance Factory,
Khamaria, Jabalpur (MP)

Management

AWARD

Passed on this 3rd day of June, 2008

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No.L-14012/4/96-IR(DU)dated 31-10-96 has

referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, Jabalpur (MP) in terminating the services of Shri Kishan Kamble is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Vide order dated 23-9-05 passed on the ordersheet of this reference proceeding, the reference proceeded ex parte against workman Shri Kishan Kamble. No statement of claim has been filed on behalf of the workman.

3. The case of the management in brief is as follows. That the workman was dismissed from service w.e.f. 29-05-1995. That workman Shri Kishan Kamble, OFK T.No. SA4/269/59242 was detained for duty in SA-4 Section on 03-01-1991 from 0730 hours to 1730 hours. That it is alleged that the workman was apprehended by Gohalpur Police on 03-01-1991 when he was going to sell cartridges. During search of his house which is near Jhanda Chowk, Ranjhi, 197 rounds of 303(Lot No. 7ZOK 90) and 26 Nos of 7.62 mm rounds (Lot No. OK 78) of OFK were recovered. It is alleged that the said workman was possessing the above Government Ammunition/Material without any authority in his house. The said workman sold the Government material Ammunition unauthorisely to one criminal. It is also alleged that the workman was arrested by the Police Station Gohalpur on 03-01-1991. The workman did not inform the factory about his arrest. He had concealed the material information of his arrest by the police. The above act on the part of the workman is a conduct of unbecoming of a Government servant. The charges framed against him are based on the report of the Security Officer. The workman submitted reply to the charge sheet denying the charges leveled against him. The reply was not found satisfactory therefore a departmental enquiry was conducted against the workman into the charges. The enquiry was conducted legally and properly following the principles of natural justice. The workman was granted ample opportunity to defend his case in the departmental enquiry. The Enquiry Officer submitted enquiry report holding the workman guilty of the charges. The punishment of terminating the workman from services is proportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed by him. That the management has lost confidence in him and the workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. As the case proceeded ex parte against the workman, there is no evidence on record on behalf of the workman.

5. The management in order to prove their case filed affidavit of their witness Shri B.M.Hota. Therefore the reference deserves to be decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders to costs.

6. In view of the above, the reference is decided in favour of the management and against the workman without any orders as to costs holding that the action of the management of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria , Jabalpur (MP) in terminating the services of Shri Kishan Kamble is

just and legal and consequently he is not entitled to any relief.

7. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1711.—औद्योगिक विवाद' अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 09/1993) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. स. एल-12012/205/1992-आई आर (बी-1)]

एन. एस. बोरा, आर्थिक अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1711.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 09/1993) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008

[F. No. L-12012/205/1992-IR(B-I)]

N. S. BORA, Economic Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R.N.RAI. I.D. No. 09/1993

IN THE MATTER OF:

Shri Joginder Singh through President,
S.B.I. Staff Association,
98, Daya Nand Vihar,
Inderprastha Extension-II, Delhi 110092.

VERSUS

The Assistant General Manager,
Zone IV, State Bank of India,
Delhi Zonal Office,
11, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi -110001.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/205/1992-IR(B-3) Central Government Dt. 23-12-92 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :

"Whether the action of the Management of the State Bank of India in dismissing Shri Joginder Singh from service with effect from 22nd August, 1990 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief (s) the workman is entitled to and from what date?"

The workman was working as a Clerk-cum-cashier at Laxmi Nagar Branch of the Bank.

That the Branch Manager of Laxmi Nagar Branch out of personal ill-will biased the regional authorities and got issued a letter of charge sheet dated 5-7-1988 to the workman whereby the following charges were leveled against him :

"It has been decided to initiate disciplinary action against you on the following charges :

You are reported to

Have received funds/amounts as detailed below from the depositors of our Laxmi Nagar, Delhi Branch where you were posted as Clerk-cum-Cashier which you did not deposit in the account of the respective depositor on the date of receipt of the amount by you from them.

SI No.	Name of the Depositor whom amount received and Account No.	Amount received	Date of amount received by you	Date of deposit
1.	Shri Ikramullah S/B A/C No. 14156	Rs. 500/-	25-10-87	27-10-87 Rs. 50/- only
2.	-do-	Rs. 200/-	3-11-87	6-1-88 Rs. 650/-
3.	Shri Hakimullah S/B A/C No. 14141	Rs. 250/-	25-10-87	27-10-87 Rs. 250/-

In case of Savings Bank A/C No. 13909 of Smt. Prem Kakkar you withdraw the amount on different dates as mentioned below in collusion with one Shri Madan Lal brother of Smt. Prem Kakkar, the account holder:

S.No.	Amount Withdrawn	Date of withdrawal
1.	Rs. 50/-	20-1-88
2.	Rs. 400/-	19-11-87
3.	Rs. 600/-	30-10-87
4.	Rs. 500/-	15-11-87

You got deposited yourself a banker cheque No. 66/88 dated the 10th February, 1988 for Rs. 1000/- favouring M/s. Ram Piara Vinod Kumar issued by Punjab and Sind Bank, Old Geeta Colony, Delhi in the account No. 14156 of Shri Ikramullah with a view to realize the same and misappropriate the money.

You borrowed a sum of Rs. 1000/- on 17-2-1988 from Shri Hakimullah by withdrawing a sum of Rs. 1000/- on 17-2-1988 from Shri Hakimullah by withdrawing a sum of

Rs. 1000 from his Savings Bank Account No. 14141 without any authorization.

The Enquiry Officer conducted enquiry into the charges levelled against the workman in a biased manner and in utter disregard to the principles of natural justice and submitted his findings holding the workman guilty in respect of Charges 1, 2 and 4. It is submitted that findings returned by the Enquiry Officer are perverse and no person properly instructed in law could have arrived at the findings as were returned by the Enquiry Officer on the basis of material and evidence on record.

That on and after receipt of findings of the Enquiry Officer, the Disciplinary Authority issued a letter No. DZO R.IV. 356 dated 15-6-90 whereby he informed the workman that on consideration of the matter he has come to the tentative decision that the acts of workman warrant dismissal from Bank's service in terms of Paragraph 521.5(a) of Sastry Award read with other Awards/ Agreements and also directed the workman to show cause as to why the proposed punishment should not be inflicted on him.

That pursuant to the letter of the workman dated 5-7-90, the Regional Manager granted him personal hearing but thereafter he confirmed his tentative decision vide his letter dated 28-8-1990.

That the Enquiry conducted against Shri Joginder Singh is against the principles of natural justice.

That during the course of enquiry the workman/ Defence counsel requested that opinion should be sought from government agency on the report of handwriting expert but his request was not acceded to.

That the Bank witnesses Shri Iqramullah and Shri Hakimullah have already told in the witness box that they had not made complaint against Shri Joginder Singh, workman. Another witness Shri Prem Kakkar did not turn up in the witness box.

It was alleged that on 3 occasions Rs. 950 was credited less and the same was subsequently deposited. This was all cooked up story as no counterfoils of the money deposited were either submitted or produced by Shri Ikramullah and Hakimullah in order to prove the allegation that, that amount was less credited.

The statement of Bank witness Shri P.N. Chand cannot be sustained as he contradicted himself in the witness box. At one stage he said that the depositor were contacted and they had given in writing but on the other hand he said that depositor contacted the ledger-keeper Shri Joginder Singh and he sent them.

The management filed written statement alleging that the dispute raised by Shri Joginder Singh is devoid of any merit. Shri Joginder Singh while working as Clerk-cum-Cashier at Laxmi Nagar Branch of the Bank committed the act of falsification of account, criminal breach of trust and misappropriation. The banks are depositories of peoples trust. In fact, the whole edifice of the banking institution is built on cordial principle of trust. The act of

Shri Joginder Singh in the instant case amounts to said breach of trust which no banking institution worth its name would countenance much less view leniency without jeopardizing its interest. Therefore, it was not desirable to continue him in the services once he misused the trust.

That the dispute raised by Shri Joginder Singh is also not maintainable because he was dismissed from the Banks service after holding a free, fair and proper enquiry. Shri Joginder Singh while working as Clerk-cum-Cashier at Laxmi Nagar Branch of State Bank of India, received money from Bank's depositor Shri Ikramullah and Shri Hakimullah for depositing in their accounts on the date of receipt; but was deposited subsequently thereby committing an offence of temporary embezzlement of funds and breach of trust.

The other charge was that he fraudulently withdrew the amount from the account of Smt. Prem Kakkar in collusion with his brother Shri Madan Lal, there was one more charge that the workman falsely got deposited a banker cheque for Rs. 1000 belonging to M/s. Ram Piara Vinod Kumar in the account of Shri Ikramullah with a view to realize the sum and misappropriate the same. Further, he also borrowed Rs. 1000 from Shri Hakimullah by withdrawing the same Rs. 1000 from his SIB A/c. without obtaining any permission from the competent authority.

That on the charge sheet levelled against Shri Joginder Singh, a fufledged enquiry was conducted. He was given full and fair opportunity to plead his case. The photo copy of the enquiry proceedings (Annexure -I) alongwith decision of the appellate authority (Annexure -II) are enclosed to these arguments for ready reference. The principle of natural justice was completely followed.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that the charges levelled against him were not proved. The Inquiry Officer was biased. The principles of natural justice were not followed during the inquiry. The DA and AA did not apply their mind.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the principles of natural justive have been followed. The workman admitted his guilt still inquiry was held. The Inquiry Officer and the Branch Manager were not prejudiced against the workman.

The workman has admitted in his cross-examination that he has no personal dispute with the Branch Manager. He has also admitted in his cross-examination that he has no dispute with the Inquiry Officer, so the allegations

regarding biasedness is false in view of the admission of the workman.

From perusal of the inquiry report it becomes quite obvious that the amounts given by the depositors to Sh. Joginder Singh were not given. Sh. Ekramulla has stated that there is no loss to him but the workman deposited his money after 2 - 3 days and the entries in his Pass Book are incorrect.

The handwriting expert has given his opinion that the pay slips for deposit and relevant Pass Book were written by Sh. Joginder Singh in his own handwriting. The amount given by the depositors were not credited on the same day. The workman opened A/c. No.13909 in the name of Mrs. Prem Kakkar himself. He has introduced the account. He himself verified the signatures of the account holders. He prepared himself the Pass Book and signed himself. All the withdrawal forms were written in the handwriting of the concerned workman.

The witness Mrs. Prem Kakkar has written letter that Sh. Joginder Singh has made wrong entries in the Pass Book but the same has been rectified.

I have perused the findings of the Inquiry Officer. The Inquiry Officer has given his findings after proper analysis of the evidence of all the witnesses and has given separate findings on the charges.

Sh. R.S. Sharma, the defence witness stated that he subscribed the signature on the confessional statement of Sh. Joginder Singh as a witness without having gone through the contents thereof.

It indicates that Sh. Sharma, Hd. Clerk and Secretary, of the local unit of Association have put his signatures on the confessional letter. He denies the contents of the confessional letter but submitting of the confessional letter is accepted to this witness also. Thus, the workman confessed his mis-conduct in writing and Sh. Sahrma has put his signature on the same.

It is settled law that in a domestic inquiry the strict and sophisticated rules of evidence under the Evidence Act may not apply. All materials which are logically probative for a prudent mind are permissible. There is no allergy to hearsay evidence provided it has reasonable nexus and credibility. The departmental authorities and administrative tribunals must be careful in evaluating such material and should not glibly swallow what is strictly speaking not relevant under the Evidence Act."

"The sufficiency of evidence in proof of the finding by a domestic tribunal is beyond scrutiny. Absence of any evidence in support of a finding is certainly available for the court to look into because it amounts to an error of law apparent on the record."

It has been held in 1972 (25) FLR 45 as under:—

An Industrial Tribunal would not be justified in characterizing the finding recorded in the domestic inquiry as perverse unless it can be shown that such a finding is

not supported by any evidence, or is entirely opposed to the whole body of the evidence adduced before it. In a domestic inquiry once a conclusion is deduced from the evidence, it is not permissible to assail that conclusion even though it is possible for some other authority to arrive at a different conclusion on the same evidence.

It has been held in this case that in domestic inquiry evidence of a solitary witness is sufficient to hold the charges proved.

It has been held in 2001 (89) FLR 427 as under:—

"It is well settled that a conclusion or a finding of fact arrived at in a disciplinary inquiry can be interfered with by the court only when there is no material for the said conclusion; or that on the materials, the conclusion cannot be that of a reasonable man."

From perusal of this judgment it becomes quite obvious that the Tribunal can interfere with the findings of the Enquiry Officer in case it is perverse. The Enquiry Officer has based his findings on oral as well as documentary evidence. It cannot be said that principles of natural justice have not followed. The Inquiry Officer has held the charges proved on the findings of sufficient evidence against the charges levelled against the workman.

The handwriting expert has opined that all the disputed documents were in the handwriting of the workman. The workman requested for the opinion of government handwriting expert. It is not necessary to get report of government expert on every disputed document.

From perusal of the inquiry proceedings it becomes quite obvious that the workman has been given sufficient opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. He has been given opportunity to adduce evidence in defence. He has written a confessional letter and Sh. Sharma the local unit leader and Hd. Clerk has put his signature on the same, so the confessional letter is also proved. The act of embezzlement of various amounts and opening of fictitious account has been found proved by the Inquiry Officer on proper analysis of evidence, so no interference is required. The punishment imposed on the workman is also not disproportionate and shocking to the conscience of the court. He indulged in gross mis-conduct of opening of fictitious account and making wrong entries in the Pass Book and withholding temporarily the amount deposited by the account holder. In the circumstances the punishment awarded is just and proper.

The reference is replied thus:

The action of the Management of the State Bank of India in dismissing Shri Joginder Singh from service with effect from 22nd August, 1990 is legal and justified. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date : 03-06-2008

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1712.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केंद्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर ब जयपुर के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम एवं औद्योगिक अधिकरण, अजमेर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 01/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/189/1989-आई आर (बी-1)]

एन. एस. बोरा, आर्थिक अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1712.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 01/1999) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Ajmer, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008.

[F. No. L-12012/189/1989-IR(B-1)]

N. S. BORA, Economic Officer

अनुबन्ध

श्रम न्यायालय एवं औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, अजमेर (राज.)

पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री आर. एस. भीणा, आर एच. जे एस

प्रकरण संख्या-सीआईटीआर-आर-01/99

[रेफरेंस नं. एल-12012/189/89/आईआर (बी-1)]

दिनांक 22-1-1999]

श्री जितेंद्र मेहरा पुत्र श्री भवरलाल मेहरा 60/7, धोबी मोहल्ला, शिवमंदिर बाली गली, अजमेर

... प्रार्थी

बनाम

शाखा प्रबंधक, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर, शास्त्रीनगर, अजमेर

... अप्रार्थी

उपस्थित : श्री शोभित पंत, विद्वान अधिवक्ता, प्रार्थी।

श्री एस. के. भार्गव, विद्वान अधिवक्ता, अप्रार्थी।

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दिनांक : 22-5-2008

अवार्ड

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित विवाद निम्न प्रकार है :—

“आया स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर के मैनेजमेंट द्वारा पूर्व पार्ट टाईम वॉटर मैन श्री जितेंद्र मेहरा की सेवाएँ दिनांक 3-6-97

से समाप्त करना वैधानिक एवं औचित्यपूर्ण है? यदि नहीं, तो श्रमिक किस प्रकार राहत पाने का अधिकार है।”

नोटिस के उपरांत उभयपक्ष उपस्थित आये। प्रार्थी पक्ष ने अपने वलेम के विवरण में अंकित किया है कि प्रार्थी को दिनांक 3-6-97 से निरंतर सेवा में मानते हुए मय पूर्व वेतन, वेतन वृद्धियां, लाभ, परिलाभ दिलाते हुये उसके समकक्ष कर्मचारियों के समान कार्य के लिये समान वेतन के सिद्धांत को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए उसे सेवा में बहाल किया जावे तथा सेवा से पृथक् किये जाने का मौखिक आदेश 3-6-97 गलत, अनुचित, अवैध घोषित किया जाकर सेवा से पृथक् किये जाने की कार्यवाही निरस्त करवाने का निवेदन किया है, साथ ही इस प्रकरण का परिव्यय तीन हजार रु. विपक्षी से दिलवाने की मांग की है व अन्य अनुत्तोष जो प्रकरण की परिस्थितियों में उचित हो, को भी निवाजक से दिलाने की मांग की है क्योंकि प्रार्थी ने आगे अंकित किया है कि वह अप्रार्थी संस्थान में 6-8-95 को 400 रु. प्रति माह वेतन पर चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी के रूप में नियुक्त हुआ था। वहां वह पूर्ण ईमानदारी के साथ पानी पिलाने, फोटो कॉपी कराने, कलीयरिंग के चेक लाने, ताला बंद करने आदि का कार्य करता था। उसके समान चतुर्थ क्षेणी कर्मचारियों को ढाई-तीन हजार रुपये मासिक वेतन मिलना अंकित किया है। आगे अंकित किया है कि उससे स्थाई कर्मचारियों से अधिक कार्य लिया जाता था। उसने अन्य चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के समकक्ष वेतन व अन्य सुविधाओं की मांग की व स्थाई करने का भी निवेदन किया किंतु द्वेषतावश उसे 3-6-97 से विपक्षी संस्थान में लेने से इंकार कर दिया। आगे प्रार्थी ने अपने वलेम में अंकित किया है कि उसने 6-8-95 से 3-6-97 तक हर वर्ष में 240 दिन से अधिक कार्य किया जबकि विपक्षी संस्थान में 180 दिन कार्य करने के बाद ही स्थाई करने का नियम होना भी अंकित किया है। प्रार्थी ने आगे अंकित किया है कि सेवा पृथक् करने से पूर्व न तो उसे नोटिस दिया, न ही मुआवजा दिया तथा न ही 25एफ औद्योगिक विवाद के प्रावधानों की पालना की साथ ही उसकी छंटनी से पूर्व किसी सक्षम अधिकारी से अनुमति भी प्राप्त नहीं करने का उल्लेख किया है। अंत में प्रार्थी ने अंकित किया है कि वह बिल्कुल बेरोजगार है व सेवा मुक्ति के बाद से किसी भी लाभप्रद नियोजन में नहीं रहा है। अंत में वलेम में संशोधन के अधिकार को भी सुरक्षित रखने का निवेदन किया है।

जवाब में प्रार्थी ने प्रार्थी द्वारा अभिवचित कथनों का खंडन करते हुए उल्लेख किया है कि प्रार्थी का आवेदन पत्र मय विशेष हर्जे-खर्चे खारिज किया जावे क्योंकि प्रार्थी को विपक्षी संस्थान में न तो चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी के पद पर कोई नियुक्ति दी न ही प्रार्थी से कभी चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी के पद का कार्य लिया गया। अप्रार्थी संस्थान ने किसी अन्य संस्थान को जनरेटर के मरम्मत कार्य, रख-रखाव का ठेका दे रखा था जिसका ठेका समाप्त होने पर प्रार्थी उक्त सञ्जन टेंट हाऊस द्वारा रखे गये कार्य के लिये अप्रार्थी बैंक का किसी भी प्रकार उत्तरदायी नहीं होना अंकित किया है। आगे अंकित किया है कि प्रार्थी ने कभी भी 240 दिन या इससे अधिक कार्य नहीं किया बल्कि वह अप्रार्थी संस्थान में नियोजित ही नहीं था। आगे अंकित

किया है कि जब कभी प्रार्थी सज्जन टेंट हाउस के कार्य से प्री हो जाता था तो ग्राहक को पानी पिलाने के लिए गर्मी के दिनों में 400 रु. माहवार पर आकस्मिक योजना के तहत भुगतान किया जाता था। आगे जवाब में अंकित किया है कि चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी के पद के लिये निर्धारित योग्यता, चयन समिति के माध्यम से ही नियुक्ति की जा सकती है जिसके लिये नियुक्ति पत्र भी जारी किया जाता है जिसे दैनिक रूप से उपस्थिति पंजिका में हस्ताक्षर भी करवाये जाते हैं। आगे अंकित किया है कि प्रार्थी ने कभी भी किसी चयन प्रक्रिया में भाग नहीं लिया न ही कोई इस पद हेतु आवेदन किया। अंत में निवेदन किया है कि अप्रार्थी संस्थान में वॉटर ब्वॉय का भी कोई पद न तो स्वीकृत है और न ही वॉटर ब्वॉय का कोई पद है।

प्रार्थी ने अपने मौखिक साक्ष्य में स्वयं का शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत कर प्रतिपरीक्षा करवायी। प्रलेखीय साक्ष्य में प्रदर्श डब. 10 दस्तावेजों की प्रतियोगी प्रदर्शित करवाकर प्रस्तुत की हैं। अप्रार्थी ने अपनी मौखिक साक्ष्य में श्री बी. एम. अग्रवाल का शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत कर प्रतिपरीक्षण करवाया है।

मैंने उभयपक्ष की बहस सुनी, पत्रावली का गंभीरतापूर्वक अवलोकन किया। विद्वान प्रतिनिधि प्रार्थी का तर्क है कि प्रार्थी ने विपक्षी संस्थान में सेवामुक्ति से पूर्व के बारह महीनों में 240 दिन से अधिक काम किया है और आई.डी. एक्ट की धारा 25एफ की पालना की है। प्रार्थी ने विपक्षी संस्थान से दस्तावेज तलब कराने के लिए निवेदन किया था लेकिन विपक्षी संस्थान ने तल्लीदा दस्तावेज पेश किये हैं और इस बाबत का शपथ पत्र पेश किया है। विपक्षी गवाह ने भी अपनी जिरह में यह माना है कि मैंने विपक्षी के उपस्थिति पंजिका वगैरह देखकर ही बयान दे रहा हूँ। अतः दस्तावेज पेश नहीं करने की सूरत में विपक्षी संस्थान के खिलाफ विपरीत उपधारणा ली जाकर 240 दिन कार्य किया जाना माना जाना चाहिए। अतः प्रार्थी को मय फुल बैंक चार्जेज सेवा में लिये जाने का निवेदन किया है। अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में (1) आर एल आर 2005 (3) पेज 63 मै. मित्तल स्टील मैन्यु. कं./छोटाराम व अन्य तथा (2) 2005 आर एल आर (3) पेज 66। रामेश्वर प्रताप बनाम जज, सीजी आई.टी. का अवलंब लिया है।

विद्वान प्रतिनिधि अप्रार्थी का तर्क है कि प्रार्थी ने विपक्षी संस्थान में कभी भी 240 दिन कार्य नहीं किया है। प्रार्थी द्वारा प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजात से ही यह साबित हो जाता है कि उससे आकस्मिक तौर पर कार्य लिया गया है जिसका भुगतान संडरी चार्जेज के रूप में किया गया है। इन दस्तावेजात से प्रार्थी का 240 दिन काम किया जाना साक्षित नहीं पाया जाता है जबकि 240 दिन कार्य करने वाले तथ्य को सिद्ध करने का भार प्रार्थी स्वयं पर ही है। प्रार्थी ने अपनी हाजरी विपक्षी संस्थान में होती हो ऐसा कोई कथन नहीं किया है इसलिए विपक्षी के द्वारा दस्तावेज पेश नहीं करने से विपरीत उपधारणा नहीं ली जा सकती है। विपक्षी संस्थान ने दस्तावेजात के संबंध में अपना शपथ पत्र प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। अतः प्रार्थी यह सिद्ध करने में पूर्णतया असफल रहा है कि उसने विपक्षी संस्थान में सेवामुक्ति के बारह महीनों में 240 दिन कार्य किया हो। साथ ही विपक्षी बैंक में वॉटर

मैन का कोई पद स्वीकृत नहीं होने का भी तर्क दिया है। अतः प्रार्थी के ब्लेम को खारिज करने का निवेदन किया है। अपने तकों के समर्थन में 2008 (3) एसएलआर सुप्रीम कोर्ट पेज 105 जी. एम. पी. एस. एन. एल./महेशचंद्र का अवलंब लिया है।

हमने उभयपक्ष के तर्क सुने, पत्रावली का गंभीरतापूर्वक अवलोकन किया। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने प्रार्थी की 240 दिन की गणना बाबत प्रकरण को रिमांड किया है और माननीय उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार हमें यह देखना है कि क्या प्रार्थी ने सेवामुक्ति की दिनांक से पूर्व के बारह महीनों में 240 दिन या इससे अधिक दिवस कार्य किया है। विद्वान प्रतिनिधि प्रार्थी की प्रमुख बहस यह रही है कि विपक्षी ने तल्लीदा दस्तावेज पेश नहीं किये हैं इसलिए विपक्षी के लिए विपरीत उपधारणा ली जाकर 240 दिन कार्य करना माना जावे। प्रार्थी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट ऑफ ब्लेम तथा साक्ष्य (शपथ पत्र) में कहीं पर भी यह कथन नहीं किया है कि मेरी हाजरी रजिस्टर में होती थी जबकि प्रार्थी ने हाजरी रजिस्टर को तलब कराने की प्रार्थना की है और इस संबंध में विपक्षी के द्वारा शपथ पत्र दिया गया है। यहां तक कि प्रार्थी ने अपनी जिरह में यह स्वीकार किया है कि मेरी हाजरी रजिस्टर में नहीं होती थी क्योंकि मैं अस्थाई था। इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि प्रार्थी की विपक्षी संस्थान में हाजरी नहीं होती थी इसलिए हमारी विनम्र राय में विपक्षी के खिलाफ विपरीत उपधारणा लिया जाना न्यायोचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है। प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि का यह भी तर्क रहा है कि विपक्षी गवाह ने अपनी जिरह में प्रार्थी के संबंधित रिकार्ड देखना कहा है लेकिन हमारी विनम्र राय में अप्रार्थी गवाह श्री बी. एम. अग्रवाल का जो शपथ पत्र पेश किया गया है, वह किसी भी सक्षम अधिकारी के द्वारा सत्यापित नहीं है, अतः यह शपथ पत्र साक्ष्य में ग्रहण किये जाने योग्य नहीं है। हम यहां यह भी उल्लेख करना उचित समझते हैं कि प्रार्थी को 240 दिन कार्य करने को सिद्ध करने का भार स्वयं प्रार्थी पर ही है। प्रार्थी विपक्षी की कमजोरियों का लाभ नहीं उठा सकता है। प्रार्थी ने अपनी जिरह में यह स्वीकार किया है कि मुझे कोई नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं दिया गया। उसने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि मैंने बैंक में कोई प्रमाण पत्र पेश नहीं किये हैं। वह जिरह में यह भी स्वीकार करता है कि कूलर में पानी भरता था। यह सही है कि सीजन में कूलर में पानी भरने के 50, 100, 300 रु. बैंक से मिलते थे। इसी प्रकार पानी पिलाने के पैसे मिला करते थे। प्रदर्श डब. 1 से 10 फोटो प्रतियां हैं असल बैंक में हैं तथा इनमें जो बातें लिखी हैं सही हैं इन पर मेरे हस्ताक्षर हैं। प्रार्थी ने आगे जिरह में फिर स्वीकार किया है कि गर्मियों में पानी कूलर में भरना तथा पानी पिलाने के काम करता था। मेरे को महीने में ऐमेंट होती थी उसी के हिसाब से ऐमेंट बैंक फोटो स्टॅट करता था। प्रार्थी ने जरिये प्रार्थना पत्र प्रदर्श डब. 1 पचास रुपये की मांग की है और इसका भुगतान मिसलेनियश चार्जेज के रूप में किया गया है। जरिये प्रदर्श डब. 1 में दिनांक 6-8-95 को ऑफिसर्स की सेमीनार होने के कारण पानी पिलाने के पैसों की मांग की गयी है। जरिये प्रदर्श डब. 2 सितंबर 95 में पानी भरने के 300 रुपये की मांग की गयी है और सितंबर 95 में कूलर में पानी भरने के 100 रु की मांग की गयी है। इस प्रकार 400 रु. की मांग की गयी है और बैंक में प्रार्थी को 400 रु. का चार्जेज संदी एक्सप्रेसिज के द्वारा भुगतान किया गया

है। जरिये प्रदर्श डब. 3 नवंबर, 1995 में पानी भरने के 300/- रु. की प्रार्थी के द्वारा मांग की गयी है जिसका भुगतान संझी एक्सपेंसेज के रूप में बैंक द्वारा किया गया है। जरिये प्रदर्श डब. 4 25-12-96 को पानी पिलाने एवं अन्य कार्य करने के रूप में 50/- रु. की मांग की है और बैंक के द्वारा उसी अनुसार 50/- रु. का भुगतान किया गया है। जरिये प्रदर्श डब. 5 दिसंबर 96 में पानी भरने के 400/- रु. की मांग की है और बैंक के द्वारा मिसलेनियस चार्जेंज के रूप में 400/- रु. भुगतान किया गया है। जनवरी 1997 में पानी पिलाने के 400/- रु. की मांग की जाती है। जिसके नियत चार्जेंज के द्वारा बैंक ने भुगतान किया है। दिनांक 23-2-97 को बैंक में हुई मीटिंग में पानी पिलाने की एवज में 75/- रु. की मांग की है जिसका भुगतान बैंक ने मिसलेनियस एक्सपेंसेज के रूप में भुगतान किया गया है। दिनांक 27-2-96 को पानी भरने के लिए 400/- रु. की मांग की है और मिसलेनियस चार्जेंज के रूप में बैंक ने 400/- रु. का भुगतान किया है। मार्च 97 में पानी भरने के लिए 400/- रु. की मांग की है जिसका भुगतान बैंक ने मिसलेनियस चार्जेंज के रूप में भुगतान किया है जो प्रदर्श डब. 9 है। जरिये प्रदर्श डब. 10 जो दिनांक 2-5-97 को दिया गया प्रार्थना पत्र है में पचास रुपये की मांग की है। इन सभी दस्तावेजात से यह साखित नहीं होता है कि प्रार्थी ने विपक्षी संस्थान में लगातार सेवा पृथक्करण के पूर्व बारह महीनों में 240 दिवस या इससे अधिक कार्य किया हो। प्रार्थी स्वयं अपनी जिरह में यह स्वीकार करता है कि उसे पानी भरने के 50, 100, 300 रु. मिला करते थे। उसने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि पानी भरने का काम सिर्फ गर्मियों में करता था और सीजन में कूलर में पानी भरने के तैसे मिलते थे। विद्वान प्रतिनिधि अप्रार्थी ने तर्क दिया है कि विपक्षी संस्थान में बॉर्टर मैन के नाम से कोई पद नहीं है और प्रार्थी की इस पद हेतु कोई नियमित प्रक्रिया अपनायी जाकर भरती नहीं की गयी है और न ही प्रार्थी को कोई नियुक्ति पत्र दिया गया है। पत्रावली में अन्य ऐसी कोई दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य मौजूद नहीं है जिससे यह पाया जाता हो कि प्रार्थी ने विपक्षी संस्थान में लगातार 240 दिन काम किया हो। प्रार्थी ने 2-5-97 को पानी भरने की एवज में जरिये प्रार्थना पत्र प्रदर्श डब. 10 पचास रुपये की मांग की है इसके बाद काम किया हो और उसके बारे में प्रार्थी ने बैंक से रुपये लेने की प्रार्थना की है ऐसा कोई दस्तावेज पत्रावली में मौजूद नहीं है। प्रार्थी के स्वयं के एडमिशन कि मैं सीजन में कूलर में पानी भरने और पानी पिलाने का काम करता था तथा पत्रावली में उपलब्ध दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य के आधार पर यह पाया जाता है कि प्रार्थी ने बैंक में कभी भी सेवामुक्ति के पूर्व के बारह महीनों में 240 दिन काम नहीं किया है। अतः आई. डी. एक्ट की धारा 25एफ लागू होना नहीं पाया जाता है। प्रार्थी ने वर्ष 1995 में माह सितंबर व नवंबर वर्ष 1996 में दिसंबर, वर्ष 1997 में जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में पानी भरने का काम किया है। इन महीनों के अलावा बैंक में प्रार्थी ने कार्य किया हो, ऐसी कोई दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य पत्रावली में नहीं है और न ही प्रार्थी के पास कोई नियुक्ति पत्र अथवा बैंक में नियोजित करने के संबंध में कोई एग्रीमेंट पत्रावली में उपलब्ध है। अतः उपर्युक्त विवेचन के आधार पर प्रार्थी अपना मामला सिद्ध कर पाने में असफल रहा है। अतः प्रार्थी कोई अनुतोष पाने का अधिकारी नहीं पाया जाता है।

आदेश

फलतः प्रस्तुत विवाद का उत्तर इस प्रकार से दिया जाता है कि नियोजक स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर की कार्यवाही के द्वारा पूर्व पार्ट टाईम बॉटर मैन श्री जितेंद्र मेहरा की सेवायें दिनांक 3-6-97 से समाप्त करना वैधानिक एवं औचित्यपूर्ण है।

अतः श्रमिक किसी राहत को पाने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

आर. एस. मीणा, व्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1713.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 546/2K5) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/01/1998-आई आर (बी-1)]
एन. एस. बोरा, अर्थिक अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008-

S. O. 1713.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 546/2K5) of the Central Government Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008.

[F. No. L-12012/01/1998-IR(B-1)]
N. S. BORA, Economic Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

PRESIDING OFFICER: Shri Kuldip Singh

CASE I.D. NO: 546/2k5

Registered on: 23-08-2005

Date of Decision: 16-10-2007

Jagdish Singh Syan S/o Kishan Singh C/o
Sh. Tek Chand Sharma, 25, Sant Nagar, Civil Lines,
Ludhiana

...Petitioner

Versus

The Assistant General Manager, State Bank of India of
Patiala, Ambedkar Chowk, Jalandhar (Punjab).

Respondent

APPEARANCE

For the Workman : Messers Tek Chand Sharma and R. K. Gautam, Advocates

For the Management : Shri N.K. Zakhmi, Advocate

AWARD

The following reference was received from Ministry of Labour, Government of India vide their No. L-112012/1/98/IR (B-1) dated 6th May, 1999:—

“Whether the action of the Management of State Bank of Patiala in terminating the services of Sh. Jagdish Singh Syan is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from which date?”

On receipt of notice the parties appeared through their counsels and filed their pleadings in the shape of statement of claim, written statement and supported the same with the affidavit of the workman and that of Sh. K.K. Mittal the witness of the management. The workman as well as Sh. Mittal appeared as a witness in the case and they were cross examined by the opposite party.

Stated in short, the claim of the workman is that he was issued a charge sheet on 28-01-1995 by which he was alleged to have miss-appropriated the money from the Saving Bank Account No. 13496 of Smt. Mohinder Kaur. By his reply dated 27-3-1997 he denied the allegation. The management held the enquiry against him but did not follow the provisions of Shastri and Desai awards and Bi-Partite settlements. Alleging a number of irregularities committed in the holding of the enquiry it is stated that the enquiry officer did not hold the enquiry properly. He did not provide the opportunity to the workman to produce documents and committed procedural mistakes. He relied upon the evidence of the witnesses who committed glaring mistakes in their statement. The disciplinary authority did not consider the deficiencies in the statements of the witnesses and passed the order illegally. The appellate authority also did not consider the submissions made by the workman and upheld the removal of the workman from service which was ordered in violation of the rules and principles of the natural justice.

The management denied the claim of the workman and stated that the workman during the course of his engagement, was found having committed serious misconduct for which he was charge sheeted. The allegation against him was that an amount of Rs. 18400 was given to the workman for depositing in the saving bank account No., 13496 maintained by Smt. Mohinder Kaur, but the workman deposited only Rs. 3400 in her account and the rest of the amount, Rs. 15000, he deposited in his account, maintained in the name of his wife and also made false entries in the account of

Smt. Mohinder Kaur. He also withdrew Rs. 3000 from the account of Smt. Mohinder Kaur in January 1996, by forging her signatures. The management held an inquiry against him in which the workman filed his reply. He also participated in the enquiry proceedings. On the basis of enquiry report, the disciplinary authority found the workman guilty of the charges and imposed upon him the penalty of removal from service. The workman filed the appeal against the said order but during the course of personal hearing he admitted his guilt, but gave his own reasons for committing the misappropriation and requested for forgiveness. The Appellate Authority found the punishment awarded well justified and maintained the same.

The claim of the management further is that a fair and proper enquiry was held against the workman and the punishment awarded was well justified. They denied all the allegations made by the workman in the claim petition and submitted that the reference is bad in law, therefore, the same may be rejected.

I have gone through the file carefully. This is a case of domestic enquiry and in such a case it is the disciplinary authority and the appellate authority who have the jurisdiction to appreciate the facts. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case reported as 1999 (1) SCT 642 has laid down that in departmental proceedings the disciplinary authority is the sole judge of the facts and in case an appeal is presented, the appellate authority has also the power and jurisdiction to re-appreciate the evidence and come to its own conclusions on facts. In such a case not even the High Court has the jurisdiction in a writ to interfere unless it finds that the recorded findings are perverse and/or legally untenable. The adequacy of the evidence is not permitted to be canvassed before the High Court. The Apex Court has also held that the domestic enquiry is not an ideal formality but an essential condition to the legality of the disciplinary order. In other words before the delinquent workman can be dismissed for misconduct the employer should hold a fair and regular enquiry into his misconduct and dismissal without holding a regular enquiry would be illegality.

It is well settled that during the domestic enquiry a reasonable procedure should be followed. The rules of natural justice require that the workman proceeded against should be informed clearly of the charges level against him; witnesses should be normally examined in his presence in respect of the charges. If the statements taken previously, given by the witnesses, are relied upon, they should be made available to the workman concerned. The workman should be given a fair opportunity to examine his witnesses, including himself, in support of his defense and the enquiry officer should record his findings based upon the evidence so adduced. In other words the following procedure should be followed in the domestic enquiry:

- (a) The employee shall be informed of the exact charges which he is called upon to meet;

- (b) He should be given an opportunity to explain any material relied on by the management to prove the charges;
- (c) The evidence of the management witnesses should be recorded in the presence of the delinquent employee and he should be given an opportunity to cross-examine such witnesses;
- (d) The delinquent employee shall either be furnished with copies of the documents relied on by the management or be permitted to have adequate inspection of the documents relied on by the management;
- (e) The delinquent employee should be given the opportunity to produce relevant evidence—both documentary and oral which include the right to examine self and other witnesses; and to call for relevant and material documents in the custody of the employee;
- (f) Whenever the inquiring authority is different from disciplinary authority, the delinquent employee shall be furnished with a copy of the inquiry report and be permitted to make a presentation to the disciplinary authority against the findings recorded in the inquiry report.

After examining the record of the file I am of the opinion that the management has held the inquiry against the workman in a fair and proper manner. The workman in his own statement admitted that he was served with charge sheet on 28th of January 1997. He had filed reply to the charge sheet and thereafter an enquiry was held. He had taken part in all the enquiry proceedings and as a token thereof he had signed on each and every proceedings. He further admitted that he had been provided with the copy of the enquiry proceedings and that the Enquiry Officer had allowed him to engage the representative of the department union. He was also provided with the list of documents and witnesses to be produced in the enquiry and he had acknowledged the receipt of that list on 24th of July 1997. He further stated that he had informed the Enquiry Officer that he would defend his case personally and had cross-examined the witnesses of the management. He, however alleged that the questions put by him were not recorded properly. When further cross examined he stated that the Investigating Officer had claimed in his statement that the workman had admitted his fault; and that he had cross examined the investigating officer. He further stated he had not made the allegation that the enquiry officer has not properly recorded the evidence; and that he was given sufficient opportunity to defend himself. He also admitted that after the evidence of the management he was given opportunity to produce documentary and other evidence and he had produced his evidence; and that he

was provided with the report of the enquiry finding and was also given the personal hearing by the disciplinary authority and only thereafter the order of his dismissal was passed. He further stated that he had appealed against the order of disciplinary Authority. He categorically admitted that before the Appellate Authority he had admitted his fault and requested for leniency in the matter.

The statement of the workman itself is sufficient to hold that the management had held a fair and proper enquiry against the conduct of the workman who has failed to show that the disciplinary authority had faulted in its duty to hold a proper enquiry. The workman has also failed to show as to how the conclusions arrived at by the disciplinary and appellate authority are basically wrong and untenable in the light of the evidence available on record. As stated earlier the workman has admitted that he had confessed his guilt before the appellate authority. Since the workman admitted the allegation of misconduct, their remained no charge to be gone into. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Central Bank of India versus Karunamoy Banerjee reported as (1967) 2 LLJ 739 has held that in a case where the workman, in answer to the charge level against him, admits his guilt, there will be nothing more for the management to enquire into and in such a case holding of an enquiry would be a mere empty formality. In the present case the workman admitted before the appellate authority the commission of misconduct alleged against him and for which he was charge sheeted. Besides this the disciplinary authority, after holding a regular enquiry, found the workman having committed the misconduct alleged against him and for which he was charge sheeted. It was the second stage of proceedings when the workman confessed his guilt, before the appellate authority. It can be taken that after finding the evidence produced in the enquiry going against him, he thought it better to admitted his mistake and pray for leniency which he finally did. I, therefore, do not find any reason to hold that the enquiry held against the workman was not fair and proper. On the question of punishment also I am satisfied that the punishment awarded is reasonable and not disproportionate to the misconduct alleged. No establishment, much less a financial institution can afford to retain an employee who plays with the confidence of the customers, the basic asset of the institution. In this case the fact proved was that the workman misappropriated the money, the customer wanted him to credit in her account. He also withdrew money from her account by forging her signatures. The misconduct alleged and proved was therefore, serious and the punishment awarded well justified.

In view of the discussion made above I am of the opinion that the action of the management of State bank of Patiala in terminating the services of Sh. Jagdish Singh

Syan was legal and justified and the workman is not entitled to any relief. The award is passed against him and the reference is answered accordingly. Let a copy of this award be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action and file be consigned to records after due completion.

KULDIP SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1714.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अमुख्य में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण नई दिल्ली न.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 158/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/83/1996-आई आर (बी-1)]

एन. एस. बोरा, आर्थिक अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1714.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 158/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008.

[F. No. L-12012/83/1996-IR(B-I)]
N. S. BORA, Economic Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R.N.RAI.

I.D. No. 158/1997

IN THE MATTER OF:

Shri Rajvir Sharma,
C/o. Circle President,
State Bank of India Staff Association,
A-50, New Multan Nagar, Delhi - 110 056.

Versus

The Assistant General Manager,
Region - II,
State Bank of India,
Delhi Zonal Office,
11, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi - 110001.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/83/96 -IR (B - I) Central Government Dt. 01-10-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication :

The point runs as hereunder:

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India in awarding the punishment of reduction of pay to Sh. Rajvir Sharma is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

The case of the workman is that the DA on the basis of findings of the Inquiry Officer reduced pay scale to lower stage for two years whereas no inquiry was held according to the principles of natural justice. The workman was not permitted to cross-examine the witnesses and to produce his defence evidence. The findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse. The DA has not also applied his mind. The workman has denied all the charges levelled against him and he did not accept the charges except the documents placed by the bank's representative, still the Inquiry Officer relied on those documents and found the charges proved.

The case of the management is that the workman was found guilty of mis-conduct after holding free, fair and disciplinary inquiry. The workman willfully refused to receive the memorandum of order as under: —

On 04-02-1993 the Branch Manager, Fountain Branch issued a memorandum No. B. M. 93/6 which you refused to take on 4th February, 1993 but later received it on 06-02-1993 but did not submit your reply till date.

On 08-02-1993 the Branch Manager, Fountain Branch issued a memorandum No. BM 93/7 which you refused to receive.

On 17-02-1993 the Branch Manager, Fountain Branch issued a memorandum No. BM 93/12 which you refused to receive.

On 09-06-1993 the Branch Manager, Fountain Branch issued a memorandum to you in respect of disciplinary action which you refused to receive.

The inquiry was held against the workman. The workman participated in the inquiry. He cross-examined the witnesses. He was offered to provide his defence evidence. The Inquiry Officer in accordance with the PO and the defence representative closed the inquiry and gave his findings. The DA after predecisional hearing awarded the punishment of reducing the pay scale to lower stages for two years.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and as denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that he did not receive the charge-sheet. The relevant documents

were not supplied to him. The Inquiry Officer did not permit him to adduce defence evidence. The inquiry stands vitiated. Principles of natural justice have not been followed during the inquiry.

It was submitted from the side of the management that all the documents were supplied to the workman. He has disobeyed the orders of the competent authority on six occasions. A proper inquiry has been held and punishment of lowering pay scale by reducing two stages for two years has been rightly passed by the DA.

The workman has admitted in his cross-examination that only memorandum of charge-sheet was given to him dated 21-10-1993 bearing no. 249. He admitted his signature at the charge-sheet. The workman has also deposed in his cross examination that inquiry was held in his presence. He has stated that charge-sheet was not read over to the workman by the Inquiry Officer. He was not permitted to file his briefs.

The workman has further admitted in his cross-examination that he did not make complaint to the higher authorities regarding the fact that the Inquiry Officer did not provide him opportunity for filing his written brief.

From perusal of the inquiry proceedings it becomes quite obvious that the workman has cross-examined the witnesses of the management. The defence representative of the workman and the PO agreed to close the inquiry and hence, the Inquiry Officer concluded the inquiry.

The charges against the workman are that on 04-02-1993, the workman refused to take memorandum no. BM/93/6 and he received it only on 06-02-1993 after two days of memorandum. He refused to accept the memorandum of the Branch Manager on 08-02-1993. He also refused to receive memorandum dated 16-02-1993 and 17-02-1993. The Branch Manager issued a memorandum to him in respect of disciplinary action which the workman refused. He wrote the Savings Bank Day Book casually. An error was found while checking the day book, he just put a cross on the remarks written on day book.

The workman refused to acknowledge the office order at 11 AM and he refused to work on Savings Banks Counter that day and disturbed all the working of the branch. He refused to receive the memorandum dated 13-10-1993 issued by the Branch Manager.

Memorandum of charge was given to him. The workman has admitted in his cross-examination the receipt of the memorandum of charges. He has admitted that he participated in the inquiry.

I have perused the findings of the Inquiry Officer. The findings are based on documents produced during the course of inquiry and the workman has cross-examined the witnesses. The Inquiry Officer has concluded the inquiry in consultation with the representative of the workman and PO. The Inquiry Officer has mentioned that

the DR and PO agreed that the inquiry should be concluded and the inquiry was concluded.

I have perused the proceedings of the inquiry and findings of the Inquiry Officer. Only one witness has been examined and he has proved all the documents which the workman refused to accept.

It is settled law that in domestic inquiry strict and sophisticated rules of evidence are not applied. The Inquiry Officer has given his reason for giving his findings.

It has been held in AIR 1959 SC 1196 that refusal to receive office order is a mis-conduct. It has been held in 1950 LW 508 that refusal to receive, memorandum of transfer and memorandum calling for explanation is a grave offence and dismissal is justified in such circumstances.

The management has annexed with the record all the memorandums of office orders. The same was supplied to the workman. He received the memorandum of charges as he has admitted. The Inquiry Officer did not note in the proceedings book. It is only an irregularity and inquiry cannot stand vitiated on the basis of irregularity. The workman participated in the inquiry. He has cross-examined the witnesses. He has been supplied the memorandum of charges along with the documents and office orders which he has refused to receive.

It is settled law that in a domestic inquiry the strict and sophisticated rules of evidence under the Evidence Act may not apply. All materials which are logically probative for a prudent mind are permissible. There is no allergy to hearsay evidence provided it has reasonable nexus and credibility. The departmental authorities and administrative tribunals must be careful in evaluating such material and should not glibly swallow what is strictly speaking not relevant under the Evidence Act.

The sufficiency of evidence in proof of the finding by a domestic tribunal is beyond scrutiny. Absence of any evidence in support of a finding is certainly available for the court to look into because it amounts to an error of law apparent on the record.

It has been held in 1972 (25) FLR 45 as under:

"An industrial tribunal would not be justified in characterizing the finding recorded in the domestic inquiry as perverse unless it can be shown that such a finding is not supported by any evidence, or is entirely opposed to the whole body of the evidence adduced before it. In a domestic inquiry once a conclusion is deduced from the evidence, it is not permissible to assail that conclusion even though it is possible for some other authority to arrive at a different conclusion on the same evidence."

It has been held in this case that in domestic inquiry evidence of a solitary witness is sufficient to hold the charges proved."

It has been held in 2001 (89) FLR 427 as under:

"It is well settled that a conclusion or a finding of fact arrived at in a disciplinary inquiry can be interfered with by the court only when there is no material for the said conclusion; or that on the materials, the conclusion cannot be that of a reasonable man."

From perusal of this judgment it becomes quite obvious that the Tribunal can interfere with the findings of the Enquiry Officer in case it is perverse. The Enquiry Officer has based his findings on oral as well as documentary evidence. It cannot be said that there is absolute absence of any evidence in support of the findings of the Enquiry Officer.

The workman has on six occasions refused to receive the memorandum issued by the Branch Manager and he did not work on Savings Banks Counter and he disturbed the working of the bank. Principles of natural justice have been followed. The inquiry is fair. No interference is required.

The reference is replied thus:

The action of the management of State Bank of India in awarding the punishment of reduction of pay to Sh. Rajvir Sharma is legal and justified. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as paryed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date: 23-05-2008

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 जून, 2008

का. आ. 1715.—औद्योगिक अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नई दिल्ली न.-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 06/1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 12-6-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-12012/72/1997-आई आर (बी-1)]

एन. एस. बोरा, आर्थिक अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 12th June, 2008

S. O. 1715.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 06/1998) of the Central Government Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, New Delhi, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 12-6-2008.

[F. No. L-12012/72/1997-IR(B-1)]

N. S. BORA, Economic Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER: R. N. RAI.

I.D. NO. 06/1997

IN THE MATTER OF:

Shri Naresh Chand Gupta,
C/o. J.N. Kapoor,
33 - 34 Bank Enclave, Ring Road,
Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.

VERSUS

The Assistant General Manager, State Bank of India, Region - III, Zonal Office, Garh Road, Meerut.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/72/97-IR(B-I) Central Government Dt. 31-12-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder:

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India, Meerut in discharging Sh. N.C. Gupta, Ex. Record Keeper from Bank service w.e.f. 10-05-1995 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief, he is entitled to and from what date."

The case of the workman is that the DA issued a chargesheet after lapse of 21 months on 13-03-1993. The bank also lodged FIR with the Police Station. The bank recovered the entire defrauded amount from the above person and the Police did not take any action on the FIR. The CBI after thorough investigation submitted the report; it was suggested in that report that the bank should hold a regular inquiry against the involved employees for minor penalties.

The bank did not take any action against the involved employee Sh. R.K. Verma and discriminated with the workman for malafide reasons. The Inquiry Officer, Sh. A.S. Verma conducted the inquiry on 13-03-1993 and concluded the same on 04-05-1994. The Inquiry Officer with malafide reasons tried to rope the workman without any material evidence or document.

The DA issued notice of proposed punishment and passed the orders without considering the representation of the workman. The AA has also confirmed the order of the DA. The workman has not been given compensation, PF, Gratuity payment, privilege leave encashment, medical benefits and allowances.

The case of the management is that the suggestion made by the CBI is neither in accordance with the rules of the bank nor is binding upon them. All the involved employees have been given punishment of mis-conduct. The bank has conducted inquiry against the remaining workmen and awarded them punishment. Sh. R.K. Verma

was given punishment of warning. The management held a detailed inquiry. The workman was afforded opportunities to cross-examine the witnesses and to produce his own witness. He has been given pre-decisional hearing and the DA after considering the report of the Inquiry Officer has passed the order. All the arrears of the workman has been released except of pension to which he is not entitled in lieu of his service tenure.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

Heard argument from both the sides and perused the papers on the record.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that he was Secretary of the Union. He challenged the malafide orders of the bank authorities. The authorities cherished grudge against him and the workman was falsely implicated and a charge-sheet was served on him. The Branch Manager forced him to take work of two persons.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman entered in scheduled no. 4 fake S/C payment advice in respect of collections. He prepared 13 S/C collections and fraudulently obtained cheque leaves. He again introduced Sh. Rajbir Singh on fictitious address. He handed over the S/C collections Schedules to Sh. Rajbir. He filled pay in slip for Rs. 64590 on 09-12-1990, Rs. 76100 on 03-01-1991 and Rs. 47502.90 on 05-12-1990 and Rs. 74225 on 07-01-1991 for credit of SB A/c. No. 18270. He posted three payments in the A/c. No. 18270 of Sh. Rajbir on 08-01-1991, 01-02-1991 and 06-02-1991 for the amounts respectively Rs. 1,40,000, Rs. 1,05, 000, Rs. 1,60, 000 and Rs. 1,80, 000.

The workman was charged being instrumental in collections of 14 fraudulent cheques and also facilitated cash payment of large amount against fraudulent credits of fake S/C payment advised in the above SB account.

The workman has also been charged with altering the amount in debit credit vouchers relating to payment of yearly interest to various customers in ledger no. P-45. He posted superstitious credit entry of Rs. 9, 000 in SB A/C. No. 15103 to Sh. Chandersen introduced by him although he was not entrusted with such duties. The workman committed a grave mis-conduct. An inquiry was held. The workman engaged his DR and cross-examined all the witnesses. He has also adduced his own evidence in defence.

All the documents were supplied to him and after the report of the Inquiry Officer the charges were held proved against the workman. The DA gave a notice of the proposed punishment of removal from service. However, the AA reduced the punishment.

From perusal of the records it transpires that the workman has been given opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses of the management. The Inquiry Officer considered all the 51 documents supplied to the workman

regarding fraudulent withdrawals and fraudulent credit entries.

It has been held by the Inquiry Officer that due to the negligence and fraudulent acts of the workman, the cheques were credited to the A/C. of Sh. Rajbir Singh and thus, the workman has caused heavy loss to the bank.

The DA passed the order of dismissal from bank's service without notice but considering his age and his education up to 8th standard and the loss caused to the bank he took lenient view in regard to the nature of punishment and decided that instead of dismissal from bank's service he be discharged from the bank's service from the date of the order 10-05-1995 with all superannuation benefits treating his suspension period as service for the purpose of calculating pension and other benefits.

The management witness has stated that the workman has been paid pension after passing of the order.

I have perused the findings of the Inquiry Officer. The Inquiry Officer had held the charged proved after considering the evidence of the witnesses and material documents. The inquiry is not perverse. The workman has made fraudulent entries and fake credits. The amount has been recovered from the workman and the other involved employees. The bank is not bound by the recommendation of the CBI.

The workman has been punished in view of the BPS. He committed grave mis-conduct in making fraudulent entries of S / C collections etc.

It is settled law that in a domestic inquiry the strict and sophisticated rules of evidence under the Evidence Act may not apply. All materials which are logically probative for a prudent mind are permissible. There is no allergy to hearsay evidence provided it has reasonable nexus and credibility. The departmental authorities and administrative tribunals must be careful in evaluating such material and should not glibly swallow what is strictly speaking not relevant under the Evidence Act.

The sufficiency of evidence in proof of the finding by a domestic tribunal is beyond scrutiny. Absence of any evidence in support of a finding is certainly available for the court to look into because it amounts to an error of law apparent on the record.

It has been held in 1972 (25) FLR 45 as under:

"An Industrial Tribunal would not be justified in characterizing the finding recorded in the domestic inquiry as perverse unless it can be shown that such a finding is not supported by any evidence, or is entirely opposed to the whole body of the evidence adduced before it. In a domestic inquiry once a conclusion is deduced from the evidence, it is not permissible to assail that conclusion even though it is possible for some other authority to arrive at a different conclusion on the same evidence."

It has been held in this case that in domestic inquiry evidence of a solitary witness is sufficient to hold the charges proved."

It has been held in 2001 (89) FLR 427 as under :

"It is well settled that a conclusion or a finding of fact arrived at in a disciplinary inquiry can be interfered with by the court only when there is no material for the said conclusion; or that on the materials, the conclusion cannot be that of a reasonable man."

From perusal of this judgment it becomes quite obvious that the Tribunal can interfere with the findings of the Enquiry Officer in case it is perverse. The Enquiry Officer has based his findings on oral as well as documentary evidence. Principles of natural justice have been followed. The inquiry is fair and proper. It cannot be said that there is absolute absence of any evidence in support of the findings' of the Enquiry Officer.

The reference is replied thus:

The action of the management of State Bank of India, Meerut in discharging Sh. N.C. Gupta, Ex. Record Keeper from Bank service w.e.f. 10-05-1995 is just, fair and legal. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The award is given accordingly.

Date : 23-05-2008

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 जून, 2008

का.आ. 1716.—भारत के राजपत्र के भाग-II, खंड 3, उप-खंड (ii) दिनांक 20 जनवरी, 2007 में का.आ. संख्या 205 द्वारा प्रकाशित श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां शामिल की जायेंगी, यथा:—

क्रम संख्या

51. मैसर्स भारी अभियांत्रिकी निगम, धुरवा, राँची एवं इसके तीन कारखाने (दिनांक 01-3-2006 से 30-09-2008 तक)।

[फा. सं. एस-38014/46/2007-एस एस-I]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th June, 2008

S.O. 1716.—In the notification of the Ministry of Labour and Employment published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) dated 20th January, 2007 vide S.O. No. 205, the following entries shall be inserted, namely :—

Sl. No.

51. M/s. Heavy Engineering Corporation and its three factories situated in Dhurwa, Ranchi (w.e.f. 01-03-2006 to 30-09-2008).

[F. No. S-38014/46/2007-SS-I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.